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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Facts, Not Opinions, Are Need

Dr. Beard Shows Base of Evils

World's News Is Given a Test

What Are Facts in Far East?

What of Holding Companies?

Chaco Halts Guns—Opinions

IN ALL this welter of American commencement wisdom the address of Dr. Charles A. Beard stands out like Venus at sunset. The honorary chancellor of Union College calls upon the graduates and upon everybody to make a far greater effort in these difficult times to distinguish between knowledge and opinion. Knowledge is a grasp of the facts about a thing; opinion is any crystallized notion, however erroneous, about those facts. Dr. Beard declares that accepting mistaken current opinions and passing them on as knowledge is responsible for a very large part of the tragedy, suffering, insecurity, conflict and poverty in public and private life. This observing educator gives us one of the most accurate and most important indictments of our times.

¶ Separate personal and class opinions from facts known and established and you will see current economic and political scenes shift their aspects as in a kaleidoscope. Get facts instead of foam, as Dr. Beard insists, and the cocksureness that breeds most of the hatred and strife will disappear and a new humility enter the discussions of public and private issues. With facts instead of opinions before them, people who think themselves irreconcilable enemies could sit up to a round table and hope to reach needed adjustments. Out of opinion flows action. But out of factual knowledge comes attainment of objectives.

Let's see what ideas Dr. Beard's needle would knit into the fabric of today's news.

¶ China no sooner grants Japan virtual dominion in Hopei Province than the Japanese military complain of mistreatment in Chahar Province and demand adjustment there. The Chinese Central Political Council at Nanking says Japan makes unending demands it knows China is unable to meet. China sees its territory being snatched. Tokyo retorts that it is intervening only for China's good. Japan's press accepts the Tokyo opinion; most of the outer world accepts the China opinion. What could factual knowledge disclose? Probably much of right on both sides. If Japan and China could get down to facts probably the world would approve what they would agree on as the right thing.

¶ Already Tokyo is talking of an independent state in north China friendly to Japan and Manchoukuo and unconnected with the Nanking Government. Tokyo declares "the masses" in north China "loudly express the hope" for such a state. Just as the "masses" in Manchuria inspired Manchoukuo. Japan misses out on world psychology. Other nations might have been willing to see Japan go far in Manchuria. But they reject Manchoukuo because Tokyo hands out its polished opinion of its puppet state but never factual knowledge of the inside.

¶ The U. S. Senate passes by 56 to 32 the Administration's bill eliminating all "unnecessary" holding companies by 1942. Only the President's full power keeps the bill from reading "regulation" instead of the "death provision." A bitter fight on the measure awaits in the House. The nation has been fed with two wholly contrary opinions. One holds that this bill is absolutely essential to investors in utility stocks. The other opinion holds that it will curtail and damage their investments heavily. Somewhere between those opinions knowledge can reveal what is needed most. The nation needs the facts.

¶ Bolivia and Paraguay finally accept through their delegates at Buenos Aires the peace plan advanced by neutral mediators. As the guns go silent an impartial investigation into the facts will begin. Each side has bombarded the other with shells and the world with colored opinions. No conflict of modern times has been so difficult to follow because the "true facts" were hidden. Knowledge of the facts, agreed upon, probably can now become the basis of a permanent peace in the fearful, overrated Gran Chaco.

¶ Seven thousand Republicans of 10 Middle West states end their conference at Springfield, Ill., with a cry of "Back to the Constitution." They will, if necessary, make this their major issue. The farm states are against crop restriction, against AAA's methods and in favor of a widely different farm relief program. They voice opinions directly opposing the leading opinions of the New Deal. Exact knowledge, undistorted facts: were they ever needed more than on this mixed question of the farm?

¶ In knowledge-above-opinion Dr. Beard seems to have offered the nonpartisan platform the nation most urgently needs.

Duce Names Dictator For Italy's Trade

Economic Circles Welcome Guarnieri, Watchdog Over Exchange

International Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy's external trade and foreign exchange transactions have been placed under the control of one man to be called "Superintendent of Foreign Exchange." He is Prof. Felice Guarnieri, director of the general economic service of the Federation of Italian Industries and his powers are so wide that he may be described as the virtual dictator of all Italian trade.

Professor Guarnieri's task is to watch over the distribution of foreign currency for the purposes of foreign trade, to co-ordinate the various services connected with the import and export of goods, and to regulate supplies from abroad imported on behalf of public administrations. The new trade controller has assumed the position of supreme co-ordinator of the country's activities entailing economic and financial relations with other countries.

Welcomed

Italian economic circles have welcomed the new financial and economic organ. The need for such a body to co-ordinate all Italian import, export and foreign exchange services and facilities had made itself felt for some time. Three months' experience of the working of the new foreign trade policy, based upon government control of foreign exchanges, import quotas and barter trade, had shown that the system was not functioning quickly enough for the needs of production and trade.

Executive powers were previously divided between too many departments and offices, such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Corporations, the Institute for Foreign Trade, the Bank of Italy, and others. Lack of a co-ordinating authority for all the complicated orders enforced under the pressure of daily emergencies hampered business. With the establishment of the necessary responsible central power the complained-of delay in business transactions and transfers will be eliminated. All foreign business will henceforth be directed with a single vision and uniformity of action.

Close to Duce

The Superintendent of Foreign Exchange will work in direct touch with the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to whom he will be responsible for his actions. He will maintain relations with the Institute for Foreign Exchange, and is empowered to require from all the state departments all the information he needs for his task. The various state administrations must give him prior notice of all the orders they require to place abroad as well as of orders to be intrusted to home contractors but implying the use of goods to be imported from foreign countries.

The choice of Professor Guarnieri as Italy's new trade dictator has greatly pleased the business community. He has an unsurpassed knowledge of Italian trade conditions, and on a number of occasions he has been the Italian expert at international conferences.

Ontario Bond Issue Time Limit Expires Without Single Bid

TORONTO, June 12 (AP)—Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn said today the Government had received no bids for the $15,000,000 bond issue for which tenders had to be submitted by noon today.

Lack of financial support for the Government's projected bond issue adds one more to the dramatic financial episodes of this province since Mr. Hepburn came into power. These included cancellation of large Quebec power contracts by the Ontario Government last April. Legislation favoring such a move, endorsed by the Premier, was passed by the provincial legislature.

This act led Prime Minister R. B. Bennett to declare that Canada's credit in the United Kingdom has been "completely destroyed." Premier Hepburn replied that it was "the best thing politically that ever happened to us." Cancellation of the power contracts at the last provincial session was voted in order to economize. Ontario Government officials felt that that amount of power provided under the terms of the contract was more than Ontario could use in depression times.

One widely felt effect of the cancellation was the sudden drop in the prices of utilities securities which reduced the market value of certain securities $80,000,000, according to estimates made in financial circles. British and Canadian financiers threatened retaliatory action against the Ontario Government and Canadian newspapers joined in the attack.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 12, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 8
Financial—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Radio Timetable 2
Events Tonight 2
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 10
The Home Forum 11
Correction and Perfection [With Swedish Translation]
Radio Review 15
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Daghestan Celebrates 15 Years As Member of Soviet Republics; Primitive Conditions Continue

Work of Reconstruction Moves Slowly but Surely Forward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAKHATCH-KALA, Daghestan, U. S. S. R., June 12—A determined effort is being made to draw every one of the 970,000 inhabitants of the Daghestan Socialist Soviet Republic into celebrations which began June 10, to mark the fifteenth anniversary of the republic's foundation. Although Moscow's power was not fully established in Daghestan until January, 1921, the Republic dates its existence from the previous summer, when the Kremlin recognized its existence.

The crowds already assembled in this administrative center speak a remarkable diversity of languages. They are representatives of 17 distinct racial groups speaking 83 languages and dialects who inhabit the Republic. Some of them are members of remote mountain tribes which only recently established contacts with outer civilization.

Slow Spread

The ferment of social revolution has spread comparatively slowly through Daghestan's diversified and conservative population. But the most isolated hill tribes are beginning to feel its effects. Determined Communist organizers have carried their persistent propaganda to distant villages through schools, the radio, newspapers, traveling theaters.

Compulsory education was decreed in Daghestan in 1930, and elementary schools have since increased from 706 with 81,934 pupils to 1340 with 140,800 pupils. Instruction is given in nine languages. Higher schools and technicums have enrolled more than 5000 students.

The people are predominantly rural and nomad. The hill tribes—devoted Moslems, fiercely jealous of their liberty—viewed suspiciously the Communists' educational and antireligious program which sought and largely succeeded in winning away their children from traditional

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Daghestan

Map Shows Location of Autonomous Republic Along the Caspian Sea

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, June 12

Chaco—Belligerents Accept Truce

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—Bolivia today added its acceptance to that of Paraguay to a 12-day truce for the Chaco war, which gave every indication of opening the door to a well-planned and sincere arbitration.

A neutral military commission will proceed by plane to the front immediately, to prepare the truce. Demobilization of the Chaco and neutral arbitration of the basic boundary dispute is then to be rushed, with eventual appeal to the Hague peace tribunal in event of its failure.

Scenes of great rejoicing, at the close of tense and often disruptive negotiations, were epitomized by one scene. The Bolivian and Paraguayan delegates, embracing, found they had four and three sons, respectively, at the front.

Naval—German Concession on Navy Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is expected to receive from Germany on Friday a naval concession that will greatly facilitate mutual agreement, and open the way for British discussion with the other big naval powers. Germany, the report said today, will agree to limit its navy to 35 per cent of each category of British ships, rather than to 35 per cent of the global (all-inclusive) tonnage, as formerly demanded.

Special German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop will probably arrive in London tomorrow, direct from conversations with Chancellor Hitler, who is understood to have agreed to this concession. Since Germany does not want big battleships, the new plan would allow substantially less room for German fleet expansion in the smaller ship field than was at first asked.

No Anglo-German treaty is contemplated: Britain cannot commit itself, until the other nations are consulted and plans are made for new general navy treaties to replace those of Washington and London. The other powers are being kept fully informed by Britain as to the German talks.

Justice —Kentucky Outlaws Back in Jail

ASHLAND, Ky. (AP)—The James C. Morris outlaw gang which for a week has terrorized Kentucky's bluegrass from the mountains to the Ohio, was under arrest today. Four Ashland policemen captured three without a shot, in a restaurant here late yesterday.

Morris, a 27-year-old convicted bank robber who boasted: "We'll never be captured alive," was overpowered with two of his band, both convicted murderers. These and two other convicts broke out of the Frankfort reformatory on May 12. All carried guns, but were unable to draw, so fast was the police attack.

Circuit Judge Joseph C. Jones of the Ashland district said the men would "undoubtedly" be tried under the state armed robbery statute, carrying the death penalty.

Utilities—Senate Curbs Holding Companies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—After escaping a weakening amendment by a 45 to 44 vote, the public utility holding company bill passed the Senate yesterday by 56 votes to 32. A stiffening amendment from Senator Borah was unexpectedly added, and the bill went

The weakening amendment would have seriously limited the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to dissolve holding companies by force. Another such amendment was halted by a two-vote margin.

Senator Borah's amendment, directed the commission to terminate every public utility holding company in the nation except the least objected "first degree" type, over which discretion was to be exercised. Opponents of such a wholesale dissolution order staked their hopes on the House.

Philippines—Election Due in 90 Days

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—The 30 to 1 vote for ratification of the Philippine commonwealth constitution was formally certified today.

Governor General Frank Murphy is expected to announce that the election of t president and national assembly to establish home rule will be held in about 90 days. Sept. 20 has been set as the tentative date.

The official count of the May 14 plebiscite was announced as 1,212,046 to 44,936 for adoption of the constitution.

Normandie—Triumphs on Both Trips

LE HAVRE (AP)—France's pride, the S. S. Normandie, returned to her home port triumphantly today from her maiden voyage with two new transatlantic speed records.

The Normandie, averaging 30.31 knots, crossed from Ambrose Lightship to Bishop's Rock in four days, three hours, 28 minutes. The Bremen's record eastbound voyage required four days, 16 hours, 15 minutes at an average of 28.51 knots.

The President—Talks Peace to West Pointers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y.—President Roosevelt talked world peace today to the future leaders of the nation's army. "We maintain an army to promote tranquility," he told graduating cadets at the Military Academy, "and to secure us from aggression. . . . It is so created and so modest in proportion as to furnish proof that no threat or menace to the rights of others is even remotely intended."

Then came explanation of the President's support for bills "to accomplish a partial restoration of the army's enlisted strength." The nation has drifted too far toward inadequate military strength, he said—a level "unjustified by a due regard for our own safety." Hence the need for certain army replenishments.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke with feeling of the difficulty of serving the army

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Great Relief Plan Ready For Needy Farmers

Service Co-operatives, the Basis of Project, to Go Into Action July 1

Boston Today—*also sees* land transportation move to support shippers in regaining port prestige—Babson tell how Republicans next in office will enjoy operation of powerful machine Democrats have built up—Cost of snow removal investigation worry probers—Difficulty expected in filling ranks of expanded CCC—Governor's auto insurance plan finally on desk of legislators for debate tomorrow.

Buckler—Plan for Farmers Service Outlined

Massachusetts will become on July 1 the spearhead of a great nation-wide rural resettlement project, based on a plan heretofore considered only by more liberal groups.

Backed by the Federal Government a "farmers service co-operative" system is planned for 30 states. Under this plan small individual farmers previously unable to till their fields efficiently because they lacked modernized implements will have, through a collective tractor and tool depot in each center, the use of the very best of equipment at the lowest possible cost.

Carl W. Buckler, newly appointed director of the rural resettlement project for Massachusetts, thus today amplified the recently announced plan to aid jobless family heads of more than 40 years of age. Under this amplified plan both the jobless family head and the stranded farmer are to be aided.

Said Mr. Buckler: "This is a new idea for the Government to take up. It is not governmental control over co-operatives. But it sets up a scheme under which citizens can co-operate among themselves on a businesslike basis and stay off the relief rolls."

[Far reaching are the results expected from this new attack on rural stringency. See Page 3.]

Port—Trade Glories Of Past Again Sought

The big news in Boston today concerned manful efforts of 1935 Yankees to regain trade glories, departed with the clippers. A century ago—even half a century ago—Boston and New England "windjammers" sailed the seven seas, traded from Melbourne to Glasgow; Bombay to Frisco, and dominated trade. Then came steamers. Vainly the clippers tautened sail and raced. They lost more than speed records, they lost the trade. But New England is now determined to "come back."

Three events moved into place today against this background of renewed activity of Boston shipping men and made news. These were:

1. Report of Mayor Mansfield from a New York conference today with Mayor LaGuardia and other eastern shipping officials that he is hopeful Boston's bill (now before Congress) providing a 10 per cent tax on goods imported from Canada would receive support. This measure, the Mayor believes, would divert much Canadian harbor business to Boston.

2. Presence in Boston of Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation. Mr. Eastman started his transportation career in Boston, is sympathetic to Yankee yearning for more world trade, agrees with shippers that rail and truck co-operation is a vital adjunct to realization of their desires. He is making careful study of shippers' complaints that they are not getting his support. ("The New York Central's control of the Boston & Albany, and its primary interest in the port of New York, and the Pennsylvania's control of the New Haven and Boston & Maine, and interest in ports at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, doesn't help Boston much," Richard Parkhurst, vice-president of the Boston Port Authority, pointed out today.)

3. Approaching conference Friday of Governor Curley and New England governors to formulate a plan to gain railroad support of this region's port hopes. Definite steps are expected to evolve from this meeting.

With these pieces of news moving into position, Boston today pictured another era when its House Flags would be famous in every port of the world.

Babson—Quit Worrying About Washington, He Says

"It might not be a bad idea for the Democrats to take off their hats to the judges of the . . . Supreme Court. . . . The Democrats may have to depend upon these judges some day to protect themselves from the Republicans."

Thus today did Roger W. Babson assure conservatives that every bit of power given to the Government by the Democrats would become an equal power in the hands of the Republicans who would succeed the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

War in Gran Chaco Ended As Paraguay and Bolivia Agree to Peace Protocol

Announcement Means Stop to Hostilities Opened in 1932

Title in Dispute Since Crown Grant

Area of 100,000 Sq. Miles Means Port for Bolivia, Wealth for Rival

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Ownership of the Gran Chaco Boreal, for possession of which Bolivia and Paraguay have been fighting for three years, now is to be settled by arbitration.

The area of nearly 100,000 square miles has been claimed by both countries under titles given by the Spanish crown before the wars of independence in 1810. It contains valuable hardwood forests, millions of acres of grazing land—and, it is believed, supplies of oil.

Bolivia lost its Pacific coast line in the 1879 war with Chile and so sought an Atlantic outlet through the Chaco and the navigable Paraguay River, for its exports of tin, oil and other minerals. Its population is mainly concentrated in the Andean region 1000 miles away.

The adjoining Chaco offers to Paraguay a natural field for growth to a people accustomed to the lowland climate.

Dispute Settled in 1928

Bolivia is larger in area, population and resources.

A dispute over the Chaco was settled in 1928 by a commission appointed by the Pan-American Conference—but the situation was left open to further conflict.

A commission of neutrals opened negotiations in Washington on Nov. 11, 1931. Reconciliation of opposing viewpoints proved difficult. In the meantime military preparations went forward in the Chaco.

The first class of arms was reported on July 7, 1932.

Argentina advocated on Nov. 19, 1932, intervention by the League of Nations—after failure of various attempts by the Commission of Neutrals and individual South American nations.

The dispute was finally brought before the League of Nations Council on March 7, 1933.

The first formal declaration of war to be made in the world since 1918 was made by Paraguay against Bolivia on May 10, 1933.

Munitions Export Halted

Secretary of State Cordell Hull informed the League of Nations Chaco Committee on July 30, 1934, that, except for previous contracts still unfilled, the United States would allow no exports of war matériel to Bolivia or Paraguay.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons on Oct. 31 that an international agreement to prevent the supplying of arms to the belligerents was finally in operation.

The League of Nations Chaco committee decided unanimously on Jan. 16, 1935, that the embargo on arms must be raised for Bolivia and enforced against Paraguay, and that on Feb. 24, three months after the vote on League recommendations, Bolivia would have the legal right to wage war on Paraguay. Great Britain, France and Sweden later notified the League that they would lift the embargo against Bolivia alone.

Paraguay resigned from the League of Nations on Feb. 23—the eve of the day on which, according to the League's ruling, Bolivia would be fighting a legal war against it.

After various rumors of lack of support of the League of Nations plan by other South American countries who leaned more to the Pan-American idea, Uruguay announced bluntly on March 13, that it refused to continue the arms embargo against Paraguay. Argentina later supported its position.

Bolivia notified the Buenos Aires Chaco mediation group on May 16 of her acceptance of their suggestion that the Bolivian and Paraguayan foreign ministers should meet in Buenos Aires in an effort to arrange a peace. Paraguay had already accepted.

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Associated Press Photo

Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas

Foreign Minister of Argentina and Neutral Mediator who Announced Peace Protocol Ending War in Gran Chaco

Signed at Buenos Aires After Mediation of Neutrals

Commission to Fly To Front for Truce

Demobilization and Arbitration Accepted; Crowds Make Fiesta on News

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 12 (AP)—Paraguay and Bolivia today signed the peace protocol putting a close to their long and bitter war in the Chaco Boreal.

A neutral military commission was to be organized at once to proceed by airplane into the Chaco in order to prepare a 12-day truce to take effect Friday.

The military commission includes the United States military attache, Capt. Frederick Sharp.

At the termination of the ceremony of signing, Augustin Justo, President of Argentina, and Carlos Saavedra Lamas, his Foreign Minister, spoke briefly, hailing the agreement as the end of bloodshed on the continent.

Tomas M. Elio, the Bolivian delegate, and Luis Riart, who signed for Paraguay, embraced after the ceremony. Their wives broke into tears and kissed each other. Señor and Señora Elio have four sons in the Bolivian Army and Señor and Señora Riart have three sons in the Paraguayan forces.

Last-Minute Hitch

Said Señor Elio: "This truce is the beginning of sincere, effective, and permanent peace." His sentiments were echoed by Señor Riart.

Acceptance of the peace plan advanced by neutral mediators was announced early today.

Word that representatives of the belligerents had agreed to the truce came several hours after a last-minute hitch threatened to thwart the pacification efforts of five neutral American powers, including the United States.

Just before the accord was to have been signed last night, Señor Riart said proposals for "a simple armistice" without guarantees contained in the peace formula compelled him to consult further with his Government.

Paraguay previously had declared her willingness to accept the peace plan.

Agreement Follows Parley

A conference between Señor Riart and Manuel Tomas Elio, Bolivian Foreign Minister, finally resulted in agreement.

The agreement provides for demobilization of the armies in the battle zone and demilitarization of the wild jungle area for which the two nations have struggled during the last three years.

Direct negotiations will be undertaken in an attempt to settle the territorial issue. If they fail, the question will be submitted to the Hague tribunal for arbitration.

Mediators Work Hard

Determined to push their peace efforts to a successful conclusion, the mediators kept Señor Elio and Señor Riart in continuous conference until they reached the agreement.

Negotiations were interrupted only once, to permit the Paraguayan envoy to telephone to Asuncion.

Soon afterward Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentina's Foreign Minister, emerged from the conference room, weary but smiling, and announced the agreement.

It was arranged that the 12-day truce provided for in the peace formula should not be formally inaugurated until a neutral military commission reaches the front. The neutrals will be charged with the task of fixing the battle lines at the positions held when firing ceases.

Temporary Truce Friday

Until this mission is accomplished, a temporary truce will halt the hostilities beginning at noon Friday.

This arrangement harmonized conflicting Bolivian and Paraguayan attitudes. Bolivia originally desired the fighting to end immediately with the signing of the accord, while Paraguay wanted three days' delay in which to transmit the order to her advance outposts.

President Sets Ideal of Peace To West Point

Justifies Increased Army on Needed Strength for Nation's Safety

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt called for an "assurance of permanent peace" before the graduating class of the United States Military Academy and the high command of the army on these historic grounds today.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke from a stand at the base of Battle Monument at Trophy Point, overlooking the green-covered banks of the Hudson River.

Proposing peace to the uniformed men before him, the President also announced his approval of legislation to increase the military force because of a conviction that the army had been reduced "to a level unjustified by a due regard to our own safety."

Mutual Understanding

"The greatest need of the world today," he said, "is the assurance of permanent peace, an assurance based on mutual understanding and mutual regard."

Riding here by motor from his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., the President was greeted with the 21-gun presidential salute as he entered the grounds.

Relatives of the new officers of the army surrounded the 1935 class in the bright sun.

The firm announcement by Mr. Roosevelt of an increase in the armed forces brought an interruption of applause.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who flew here today from Raleigh, N. C., joined the President and his mother upon their arrival at the exercises. John, youngest son of Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied him to the stand.

Gives Out Diplomas

To the class of the West Point cadets the President personally handed out the diplomas to the white-capped, gray-coated graduates, shaking the hand of each.

Under the canopy behind him sat Secretary of War Dern, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, and officers of the First Army Corps. It was the most imposing assemblage of army leaders in the last generation.

The President spoke in part as follows:

"This Academy, with its sister school at Annapolis, is the personification of democracy in the equality of opportunity they afford, uninfluenced by prior social position or economic standing. They nurture patriotism and devotion to country. They teach that honor, integrity and the faithful performance of duty are to be valued above all personal advantage or advancement.

"Their success is written in the long and brilliant record of service which their graduates rendered to the nation. It is true that in your curriculum you have been studying

'Aside, Son, It's Pa's Diploma'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — More than 500 mothers and fathers, uncles and aunts, grandmothers and grandfathers stepped across the platform of the Field Museum here recently to get their diplomas. Their birthplaces were in far away countries, but the certificates were proofs that they could speak English and had learned something of the government of their adopted country.

"Late learners" they were, but nevertheless the pride of their American children and grandchildren who burst into applause when they saw "ma" and "pa" reaching for the scroll tied in red, white and blue ribbons. The youngsters had already spent many an evening around the kitchen table helping their parents on their "home work."

There were grown children too in the audience for whom their parents had struggled long in a new country to make money for their education—children who are now lawyers, teachers, and professional men and women. They, too, came to see their mothers and fathers taking their own first steps toward education.

Forty-eight of the graduates received the "eight grade diploma" which entitles them to go to high school, according to Miss Frances K. Wetmore, supervisor of adult education in Chicago. The demand for this credential came a few years ago, she said, when a number of mothers who had mastered the rudiments of the language and the essence of American history and government wanted to take up high school subjects.

This represents a new trend in what was formerly called "Americanization" work.

Asuncion Makes Fiesta On Hearing Peace Flash, Relays News to War Front

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 12 (AP)—The Paraguayan capital went mad at noon today when the news flashed through from Buenos Aires that diplomats had signed a peace protocol ending the war with Bolivia.

The streets became the scene of one big fiesta as crowds, shouting with happiness, streamed along under the flags which fluttered overhead.

Out in the river, boats shrieked their sirens and the gunboat Humaiti fired a salute.

The news was passed forward by radio relay to the troops fighting in the jungle front.

President Ayala sent the Paraguayan Congress a proposal to make General Estigarribia, commander of the army, a marshal and to present him with 1500 gold pesos annually in addition to the regular general's pay for the rest of his life.

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A Group of SAMPLE Diamond Hamiltons
$79.50 to $395
DIAMOND SALON
STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE
Use Our Budget Plan!

Boston Day—Buckler, Port, Babson, Insurance—

(Continued from Page 1)

present Administration, speaking on "Why Worry About Washington" at a luncheon of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. He was introduced by the club's president, Roland R. Harrison.

"When the Democrats make as many mistakes as we Republicans did they will be thrown out of office and we will again have an opportunity to show what we can do," continued Mr. Babson, "Then these huge and powerful machines which the Democrats created for their own benefit will be turned over to the banking, industrial and business interests of the country."

Mr. Babson's recommendations for businessmen:

1. Forget Washington, settle down and saw wood.

2. Prepare for inflation by (a) investing in good stocks in companies owning great natural resources, (b) investing in children's education and development of character (c) putting money into real property and protecting it. Sprinklers may be a better investment than insurance since during inflation the insurance money received is in dollars that will not replace one's building.

Pointing to how newspaper headlines often, by distorting the news, impeded recovery, Mr. Babson said that prosperity would be back in six months if the editors of this country would get together and allow the staff of The Christian Science Monitor to write their headlines.

Inquiries—They Cost Money Fin Com Finds

No matter which way they turned Boston city officials today found it costs money.

Yesterday the Finance Commission started investigating $2,000,000 snow removal contracts. It appointed a chief investigator at $75 per week. He immediately started to burrow into records of the City Council, past and present.

Things were beginning to get interesting. But came the hitch. Money!

E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the commission said today he didn't know just how far they could go. The commission operates on a limited budget and it costs money to probe records for two years or more.

"We'll go as far as we can," he said. "The publicity of this investigation has brought some interesting new leads," Mr. Sullivan admitted today.

CCC—Some Scarcity In Applicants Forecast

Next week will be busy ones for officials of the New England Civilian Conservation Corps. Their task: To enroll 20,000 young men for camp work. This huge enrollment, largest since the organization of the CCC two years ago, will serve a twofold purpose. (a) Fill existing vacancies. (b) Increase the normal strength of the force from 23,000 to 37,000 men.

Today CCC officers made casual calls on officials of the public welfare. From this source surely they could get more than enough for their 20,000 quota. Requests in past years have brought forth overflow applicants. "Sorry, we can't help you" came back the startling, but curt reply. Welfare men even predicted a shortage of 2000 applicants.

Reason: Unwillingness of many families to apply for public welfare. (Only men in those families on relief may apply for enrollment in the CCC, they must be unmarried and between ages of 18 and 28.)

Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts has sought the lifting of the ban on applicant families not receiving public welfare. Robert Fechner, national director of emergency conservation work, has promised consideration to the request.

But optimistic is Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps area. He has asked for bids on erection of 65 new camps to take care of the expanded force.

Insurance—New Motor Plan Is in Legislature

Three weeks ago, first details of Governor Curley's much publicized plan for reducing auto insurance rates 30 per cent leaked out. Today, with the Governor's message finally on legislative desks, Bostonians suddenly realized they already knew all about it.

So did House and Senate opponents. The leakage in plans has given them ample opportunity to prepare arguments. Tomorrow, in the big Gardner auditorium, they will fire their big guns at a public hearing of the joint insurance committee.

Unless his plan is adopted, the Governor asserted today, rates will rise 10 to 12 per cent above this year's. Reason: The 1934 accident claims mounted to $20,000,000, approximately $3,000,000 above the previous year.

Main points of the Governor's plan:

1. Full coverage for pedestrians injured in auto accidents.

2. Coverage for passengers of car not at fault only in case of fatal injury, or major disability.

3. No coverage for guest riders in cars operated by negligent driver.

4. Owners failing to pay minor injury judgments within 90 days would be compelled to take out a policy covering all personal injuries.

Trains—Comfort and Speed for Montreal Service

Continuing their campaign to make rail travel more popular this summer the Boston & Maine, Central Vermont and Canadian National Railroads today announced that they would move day coach passengers in luxury comparable to de luxe Pullman equipment. At the same time the three roads announced a new speeded-up Boston-Montreal train, the Ambassador, to start operation on June 23, which will cut an hour and 45 minutes off the present through schedule.

The new Ambassador will have a club-lounge car attached which will provide meal service to travelers en route. The club-lounge car will be tastefully decorated and have individual lounge chairs and divans. The regular day coaches on the new train will also be the new de luxe type, air-conditioned cars with reversible armchair seats.

For all this new equipment and speeding up the roads announced that regular coach fares will apply with no extra charge of any kind except for the cost of meals.

The new Ambassador will leave the North Station at 12 noon, standard time, arriving in Montreal at 8:15 p. m. Southbound, the Ambassador will leave Montreal at 11 a. m., standard time, arriving in Boston at 7:15 p. m.

Biennials—Efforts To Reconsider Begin

When a partisan of a cause stops a legislator in the hall and asks him to vote for a measure, they call it "lobbying." But when legislator stops legislator, they call it "buttonholing."

In Massachusetts' Colonial State House there was a great deal of buttonholing going on today. Reason: Reconsideration of yesterday's vote to hold legislative sessions every two years instead of (as now) yearly. Buttonholers hoped to persuade at least two of the 71 who voted favorably yesterday to switch their stand when the measure was reconsidered late today. Only two votes would swing the course of victory.

Only one fourth of the combined House and Senate votes are needed to pass the measure, because it was initiated by petition.

These activities to influence a change in stand continued the legislative uproar that ensued yesterday following the close vote. The biennial sessions are favored by taxpayers' groups in the belief they might cut costs, facilitate passage of important measures.

Opponents today formulated plans for a filibuster that may delay voting until Friday.

Quincy—It Elects Burgin Its New Mayor

Long and late last night did the midnight oil burn in Quincy's City Hall. Clerks counted and counted . . . counted ballots of yesterday's election for Mayor.

Today the citizens of Quincy had elected Thomas S. Burgin over Leo E. Mullin to guide their city affairs.

Individual votes:

Burgin 15,020
Mullin 10,105

Now Quincy citizens can go about their affairs with ease of mind.

Last March Mayor Charles A. Ross was ousted from office by three superior court judges for violation of the corrupt practices act. The president of the city council, Leo E. Mullin (defeated candidate in yesterday's election), was appointed acting mayor.

Thirty-three-year-old Mr. Burgin is one of the youngest men ever to serve as Mayor of Quincy. He will take office Friday night, after he has been sworn in by Emery L. Crane, city clerk.

Projects—Foy Off for Washington With Armful

A second trip in less than two weeks took Director Frank H. Foy of the National Emergency Council for Massachusetts relief projects on the flyer to Washington late today.

"I've got lots of projects up my sleeve and in my brief case this time," he said, "and I'm not taking any along that have a chance of being thrown out the window."

On the eve of Governor Curley's statement that he would take "100 per cent loans from the Government—or nothing," political observers see in this departure of Mr. Foy's certain special significance.

Seen widening is the split between Massachusetts and the Washington relief officials, as the Governor refused to take projects on the basis of 45 per cent loans from the Government and 55 per cent supplied by the State.

Commenting on this today Mr. Foy said that while he "had not talked directly with His Excellency about the projects," his thought on the whole matter could be summed up in one statement: "The Federal Government has not gone into the building business. Its object is to put as many people to work as possible."

Turning back to his pile of state projects with a smile he said: "All I can say in regard to this statement of the Governor's is—a sound policy accomplishes more than a selfish one."

Hawaii Houses 60,000 Natives

Hawaii's Filipino population has been estimated at 60,000.

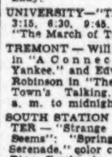
Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" . . Berlioz
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Liebesfreud ..... Kreisler
Polovetskian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Concerto for Violin in A major ..... Tartini-Km. Gudricsk
(First performance)
Soloist: Frances Henrickson
Italian Capriccio ..... Tchaikovsky
"PICTURES AT AN EXHIBITION" ..... Moussorgsky-Ravel
Hans Wiener Dancers with Orchestra. (Last appearance)

Movies



UPTOWN—"Stolen Harmony," with Ben Bernie and his orchestra. 2:54, 5:50, 8:46. "G-Men."

EXETER—"The Case of the Curious Bride," detective-mystery. 2:10, 5, 7:55. Will Rogers in "Life Begins at 40."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Noel Coward in story of literary sophisticates leading up to a miracle, "The Scoundrel," by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. Fenway, 2:18, 4:56, 7:34, 10:12. Paramount, 10:22 a. m., 1:13, 4:04, 6:55, 9:46. Joe E. Brown in baseball story, "Alibi Ike." Tomorrow: Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas."

KEITH'S—Elisabeth Bergner in screen version of play "Escape Me Never," 10 a. m., 12, 1:56, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—May Robson and small David Holt in "Age of Indiscretion," 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Vaudeville.

FINE ARTS—"The Youth of Maxim," first of Russian trilogy dealing with the revolutionary movement of 1905. Special musical score by Dmitri Shostakovich. 1:20, 3:40, 6:40, 7:48, 9:50. "Singing Puppets," directed by Sergei Obrastsov of the Moscow Art Theater. "Dance of the Hours," in the "Musical Moods" color series. "Plant Traps," last of botany series. Today's performances benefit of Workers' School of Boston.

STATE—Chester Morris as a "G-man" in "Public Hero No. 1," with Lionel Barrymore. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Jack Holt in "The Awakening of Jim Burke."

METROPOLITAN — "In Caliente," with Dolores Del Rio and Pat O'Brien. A Warner Brothers musical comedy laid in Mexico. 11:10 a. m., 1:56, 4:42, 7:38, 10:24. Stage: "Round the World Cruise," revue.

MODERN—"The Last Wilderness," 9:08, 11:25 a. m., 1:43, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Mae West in "Goin' to Town."

BOSTON—May Robson in "Strangers All," 10:08 a. m., 12:50, 3:32, 6:14, 8:56. Edmund Lowe in "Mr. Dynamite."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Bride of Frankenstein." 3:35, 6:28, 9:30. "Transient Lady."

UNIVERSITY—"The House of Rothschild," 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "We're Not Dressing." "The March of Time."

TREMONT — Will Rogers in "A Connecticut Yankee," and Edward G. Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Strange As It Seems"; "Spring Tune Serenade," color cartoon; Bing Crosby in "Dream House"; Laurel and Hardy comedy, "Tit for Tat." 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYMPHONY — Joseph Wagner, conductor. Testimonial concert to John A. O'Shea, retiring director of music for Boston public schools. Program includes Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Elgar, Pierne, Victor Herbert, Leonard Bernstein, piano soloist. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

BETTER HOMES ROUND TABLE—For the discussion and interpretation of the Federal Housing Act. Chapters 1 and 2. First of four meetings held on Thursday afternoons at 2:30, led by Miss Marie Driscoll of the Federal Housing Administration. 87 Beacon Street. Open to the public.

WILLIAM B. SNOW TESTIMONIAL—Dinner given to retiring assistant superintendent of schools, by boys whose headmaster he was at English High School. Chamber of Commerce. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: French Rooms. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music.	Baseball game.....	Hits and Encores.
5:15	Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school....	'Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	NBC vocalist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	Hits and Encores.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news.....	Moose speaker.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news...	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	'Rhythm Roundup'	Jean Brunesco and
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Minute Men talk..	his orchestra.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Studio speaker...	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30	Keene's Radio Gang..	Popular vocal....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Uncle Ezra".....	Boake Carter, news	McGinley's Orch..
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature..	Local dance music
8:15	tra; vocal soloists	ily," dramatic sk.	'Musical Moments'	World Peace talk.
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra..	soloists; sketch...	ties: soloists; or.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	Merry-Go-Round ..	Gil Phelan's Orch.
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night; Fred Allen;	"Romances"; read'g	Organ music.....
9:30	Thomas; orchestra..	special all-ama-	"Freddie Rich En-	Bennett Orchestra
9:45	Evening Journal.....	teur show.....	tertains"; variety	News Service.....
10:00	Talk. Cordell Hull,	Guy Lombardo's	Burns and Allen,	Perley Stevens and
10:15	at Mayors' meeting..	Orch.; R. Cortez	comedy sketch...	his orchestra.....
10:30	Women's Clubs meet-	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue...	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	ing; choruses.....	his orchestra.....	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins's
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch.....	Sports; organist...	Meyer Davis Band	Orchestra .....
11:20	Dramatic sketch by	Keller Orchestra..	Ralph Bennet and	Frankie Masters's
11:45	local studio.....	The Hoofinghams	his orchestra.....	Orchestra .....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detectives"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis, Fred Hoey, reporter, from Braves Field.
4:30 WBZ, Aldershot Tattoo, military ceremony, by short-wave relay, from Aldershot, Eng.
6:45 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.
6:45 WNAC, From the Governor's Office: talk, Gov. James M. Curley, Massachusetts.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Buddy Baer; Lyle Talbot; Bobby Burns; Aline Berry; Tom Howard.
8:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Swanee Music; Wallace Sisters; Jack Miller's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Pastorale"; Joseph Littau's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; players; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Mexican Musical Tours; speaker; Mercado's Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum; speaker from Washington.
12:00 WBZ, Eighth anual rhododendron festival; coronation of king and queen; orch.

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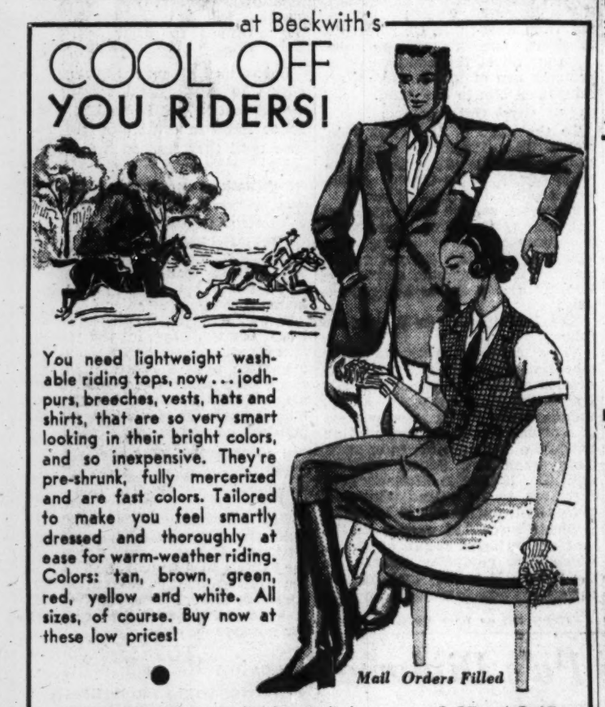
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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, June 12

(Continued from Page 1)

well as Commander-in-Chief, and at the same time "avoiding the aggrandizement of any one group," and keeping clear and unimpaired the general good.

Excerpts from the President's speech: Page 1.

Far East—Japan's Demands Tighten Tension

TIENTSIN (AP)—The military tension in North China tightened suddenly today. Observers predicted that not for a week would the danger of military incidents and actual Japanese invasion of North China be over.

Two Japanese destroyers disgorged bluejackets into Tientsin, and a transport ship arrived off the harbor. Japan's North China garrison will be doubled. . . . Simultaneously, the Japanese Kwantung army concentrated along the Great Wall to the northward, in a "precautionary" move. . . . An "insulting military incident" was protested by the Japanese, involving the detention of Japanese officers for questioning by local North Chinese officials. . . .

Unconfirmed rumors spread that the Chinese General, Ying-chin—the officer friendly to the Japanese who was to calm the Chinese in North China—had resigned in despair. . . . At Nanking, officials of the Kuomintang Party headquarters admitted that Japan's demands were so stringent that "things had taken a turn for the worse."

Why Hopei Province in North China has been attracting the attention of Japanese industrialists: Page 6.

Mexico—Calles Criticizes Government

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—What was seen in political circles as a thinly veiled threat that President Cardenas might be forced to resign was issued today by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, recognized political leader of Mexico.

General Calles deplored the increasing number of strikes and said that while some of them were brought about by the unjustified attitude of capital, that the Government had shown itself to be on the side of labor and that there was no reason "for playing with the economic life of the country."

Grass Roots—Bloc Paves Way for 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Hopeful Grass Rooters today scattered to the 10 prairie states, confident they had forged a Republican corn-belt bloc, and cemented it with generous, if vague, promises to both farm and factory, employer and worker.

They summed up their two-day conference by claiming unification of the diverse G. O. P. prairie factions . . . Neat, if nebulous compromise between the pro- and anti-AAA groups . . . An invitation to right-wing Democrats to climb onto the Republican band-wagon . . . A round belaboring of Franklin D. Roosevelt . . . A wishful forecast of recapturing the old Republican corn-belt strength.

The platform adopted by the "grass rooters": Page 4; a discussion about the convention: Page 1.

Greece—Plebiscite on Restoration Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A Greek national plebiscite to decide between continuing the Republic and recalling ex-King George to the throne is understood to have been virtually decided upon by the Tsaldaris Government.

Sunday's elections gave the Tsaldaris party four fifths of the National Assembly seats. Though said to be Fascist and Monarchist in sympathy, this party probably could not recall the former King on the basis of a partisan election. George is said to desire a non-partisan and clearly defined call from the people themselves, at a special election.

Both the Monarchist and Republican parties claimed Tsaldaris' victory as a vindication of their respective principles, illustrating the confusion in the Tsaldaris election promises. Meanwhile, the Assembly meets July 1 to ratify the Fascist consolidation of the Tsaldaris group, by which it liquidated the recent liberal revolt.

A survey of Greek post-war foreign policy: Page 6.

'Ole Miss'—Reaches Eighth Day in Air

MERIDIAN, Miss. (AP)—The endurance plane "Ole Miss" reached the eighth day in the air today with everything "O. K."

The pilots, Al and Fred Key, were getting more sleep than heretofore.

The "Ole Miss" had flown approximately 15,360 miles over a 192-hour period with gas consumption set at 1728 gallons and 60 gallons of oil. The plane has been in the air since June 4.

Shriners—Nobles Design Rainbow Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine today made ready a new and more glamorous variant on the theme of parading, scheduled for tonight. This time, rainbows of light will gild rainbows of costume color. There are to be bombs bursting in air—of the Fourth of July variety—street dancing, and a grand ball to top off the day. No less a spectator than President Roosevelt planned to review the marching array.

Women's Clubs—For Court, Birth-Control Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—In the closing convention hours, the General Federation of Women's Clubs reiterated its support for the World Court, and passed a resolution favoring the dissemination of regulated birth-control information.

Other resolutions opposed lynching, condemned Fascism and Communism and declared for democracy. . . . From the chair came the explanation that the federation did not favor birth control in its resolution, but only the legalizing of mailing regulated information. . . . Mrs. Lawson, the new president, promised an increased activity along national political and economic lines in the coming year. . .

Details of the annual convention of the national federation: Page 9.

Liberia—United States Renews Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States recognizes the Negro republic of Liberia.

Formal renewal of relations came as a reward to President Edward Barkley for his efforts to clean up unsavory conditions which brought the League of Nations to action in 1929. Recognition was withdrawn then and not renewed until today.

Manchoukuo is now the only de facto political situation which America refuses to accept.

Rum Row—Senate Gets Antibootlegging Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Administration antibootlegging bill, designed to drive "rum row" miles out to sea and check a revenue loss running to at least $30,000,000 yearly, has been entered on the Senate calendar, having been quickly passed by the House yesterday.

The bill would permit the President to extend the customs enforcement area 62 miles out to sea, as compared with the present 12-mile enforcement limit. It would tighten smuggling law loopholes, and impose more harsh penalties for violation. . . . Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee described as "alarming" the increase in smuggling last year. From 40 to 50 ships are hovering outside the 12-mile limit at present, he said.

Prices—LaGuardia Asks Federal Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, whose battle with food and utility combines goes back to his years in the House of Representatives, was today enlisting the aid of the Federal Government to make a survey of the meat situation here, against which a large group of housewives are on strike, and to bring down prices. The Mayor sought to end the strike and to adjust prices so they will be fair to producer, packer, marketman and housewife.

With prices of many meat grades at pre-depression levels, the Institute of Meat Packers blames a scarcity of animals as a result of last summer's drought in the middle West.

Shipping—Seaboard Mayors Draft Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The conference of American seaboard mayors ended with organization as a permanent official group committed to urging a constructive program for world commerce, finance and shipping. First official activity was a cablegram pledging co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

The immediate program of the conference calls for clear-house action on reports which each seaport mayor will submit on the foreign trade problems of his specific locality, with particular reference to their effect on unemployment. Meanwhile the President and Congress will be petitioned for "speedy action that will increase foreign trade."

Bay State Is Test Ground for the Rural Resettlement Plan

Based on 'farmers service co-operatives,' the project will be unleashed on July 1 across 30 states; Director Buckler for Massachusetts explains workings of the great undertaking.

Courtesy of Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Modern Tractor

Carl W. Buckler

Director for Massachusetts of RRS

A major Federal rural resettlement project, based on the thesis of "farmers service co-operatives," will be unleashed across 30 states July 1—with Massachusetts as a leading experimental ground.

Carl W Buckler, newly appointed rural resettlement director for Massachusetts, today amplified the tentative plans for this relief project, which were announced a month ago. He explained that this is the first governmental experiment in supervision of what, until now, has been considered a "liberal social experiment."

Previously the word "farmers co-operatives" have denoted a collectivized center which dispensed goods used and produced on collectivized farms. In this co-operative the maximum service at a minimum of cost is envisaged. Here the service will be the rental of machines and farm implements — or real "services" to the farmer. He will co-operate in paying for and using these implements.

It will work this way:

Central Depots

Central depots, where tractors and all farm implements may be returned at cost to help pay for the purchase of the machines, will be set up. Thus, where a farmer himself might be unable to buy a tractor to increase the efficiency of his farm a collective service organizaton can. This service depot will be run by a specialist, who will be a member of the co-operative and also responsible to the Government for the handling of the machines until they are paid for. Machines will be rented at a low fee. Thus many will be benefited here where only the well-to-do profited before. This is a social service plan heretofore untouched except by isolated groups.

The plan as conceived by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, some time ago and further extended by Rexford Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was held in reserve awaiting the necessary funds to loan the farmers. In the meantime an experiment was made at Hubbardston, Mass. It has been considered partially successful here—enough so to warrant continuation on a national scale. As a result Massachusetts will be used as the lead-off state, Mr. Buckler stated.

The plan, as amplified today, basically will endeavor to aid two classes of relief seekers. First comes the stranded farmer. There are approximately 80,000 people—including families—in the stranded farmer class in Massachusetts, Mr. Buckler declared.

The second class is comprised of the jobless family head over 40 years of age. These number approximately 240,000—or, estimating four persons to each family—nearly 960,000 persons.

Planning Relief

In planning relief for the stranded farmer, Mr. Buckler said the farmers' co-operative scheme would be used. In aiding the jobless family head, who could not be replaced in industry, an attempt would be made to get him settled on farm land.

"It would be preferable to get him back into industry if possible," Mr. Buckler asserted, "and in attempting to do this we will give aid to small and large factories alike who are on the ragged edge in order to keep them running. By keeping the factory going we hope to keep that many more workers off relief. The amount of money loaned a mill or factory will depend first upon the relief roll in that district and secondly upon the difference between the relief received by the man and the salary he would receive if he continued to work.

Failing this the jobless family head will be offered an opportunity to go on a farm. If he has a job and still wants to own a plot of ground he will be aided to do this as well, Mr. Buckler announced.

In consideration of setting up the farmers co-operatives, Mr. Buckler stressed the fact that all persons coming under this plan must be "socially eligible."

"In other words," he said, "they must be people headed toward relief—or on relief—who are determined to succeed in the project.

Will Loan Money

"These people, to whom the government will loan money to set up community co-operatives in the forms of markets, community centers, storage houses, and centers from which farm implements may be rented at cost—these people must possess the possibility of success."

Then he explained how the Government hoped the plan would work out. In setting up such a co-operative center the Government would pick its location on the basis of those needing relief. Each community—there will probably be more than 12 of these—will receive a loan to purchase farm implements, a loan to build a market, and storage center. To protect itself the Government plans to take a mortgage on the tools and property.

Each farmer-member of the co-operative will have a vote in the co-operative's activities. This will relate him to the running of the market, and the amounts charged for renting the agricultural tools—such as tractors, plows and trucks.

"This will place the co-operative entirely in the hands of the farmer himself and not under any state control," said Mr. Buckler.

Is Not Similar

"In anticipation of charges from certain anti-administration sources that this plan is similar to any Soviet Russia may have instigated I want to say it is not similar.

"In Russia, the state owns and controls the co-operatives, if they may be called such, and the individual is submerged within the state. Here, the individual has absolute say over his own destiny, with the state offering him aid that he can either take or leave."

Mr. Buckler insisted that this plan was not a dole nor a relief plan for the lazy. "It is strictly a business deal," he said. "I thoroughly believe with Mr. Hopkins' and Mr. Tugwell's statements that a man can save himself if given a chance. Well, here it is."

This brought up the question of whether or not the New Englander might not be too independent or proud to want to accept such a plan.

On Business Basis

"No," he replied. "If they have the intelligence to see how it will help them—not as an outright gift but on a strictly business basis. They will be charged at cost for whatever they buy. The farmers' common usage of tractors and tools and the sale of their goods at a central merchandising plant, entirely under their control, should prove inviting. The projects should be self-liquidating."

While plans on a similar basis are being formulated in 30 other states under the direction of Harry Hopkins and Rexford Tugwell, Mr. Buckler said that Massachusetts appeared to be more ready for the step today than any other state.

The money for the two projects—the farmers' co-operative rural resettlement and the jobless family head and industrial loan plans—is scheduled to come out of the $4,880,000,000 works relief fund.

Mr. Buckler said Massachusetts would receive a good slice of the $900,000,000 rural rehabilitation allotment now resting on the President's desk. In the meantime, the President has advanced $150,000,000 to Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Tugwell to get the rural rehabilitation plan under way, he said.

Mr. Buckler, who has had long experience in social service and agricultural work both as director of practical experiments emanating from southern colleges and further at the Hubbardston project here in this State will direct the entire Massachusetts set-up. His headquarters are at 49 Federal Street—room 1046.

Old Step-Rate Pay Increases Restored

Broadest smiles in Boston today were on faces of state employees. Governor Curley gave them good news: Retroactive to June 1, the old step-rate pay increases are effective. These automatic pay boosts were suspended in 1931, because of state financial stringencies. Governor Curley promised restoration during his campaign and in his inaugural message.

They will cost the State $812,000 for fiscal 1935, bring the total state deficit to $4,000,000. Observers saw in the move another reason why some new state revenues will have to be found. Some 9900 workers are affected by the order.

Schoolroom Methods Work in Traffic Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—"I did not know the law," may be an excuse for first offenders, under the traffic ordinances in Oakwood, suburban Dayton, in Municipal Judge Frederick Howell's court, but not for others.

When an offender enters such plea, Judge Howell's court takes on the atmosphere of a school. The court spreads out the ordinance book before the offenders and compels the arrested parties to copy the document 20 times and then repeat it before the bench—and a fine is added.

Traffic infractions are on the decrease.

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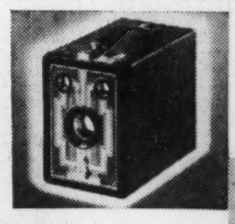

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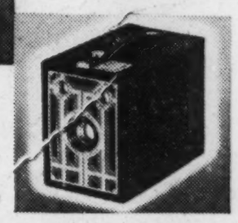

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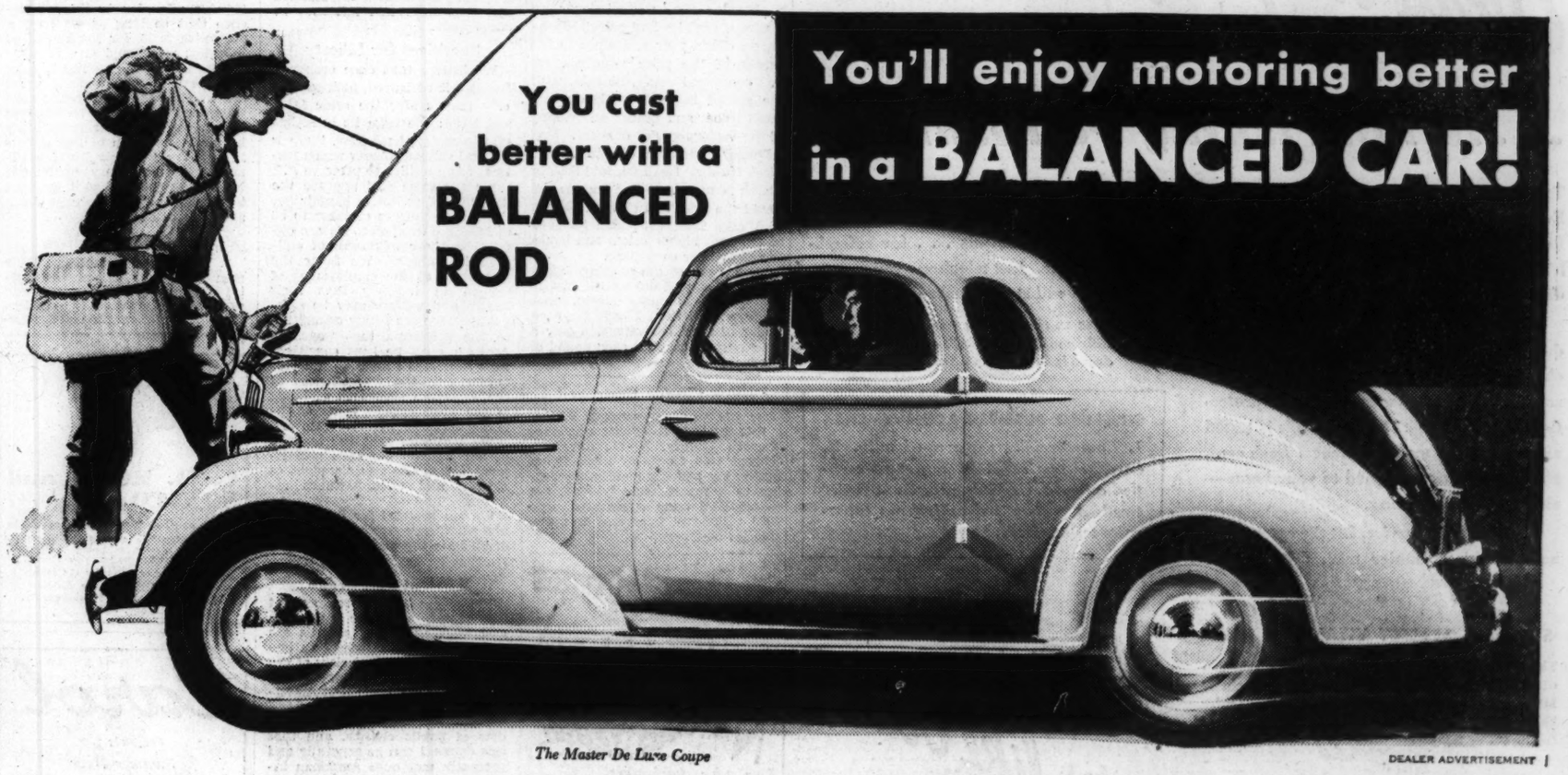

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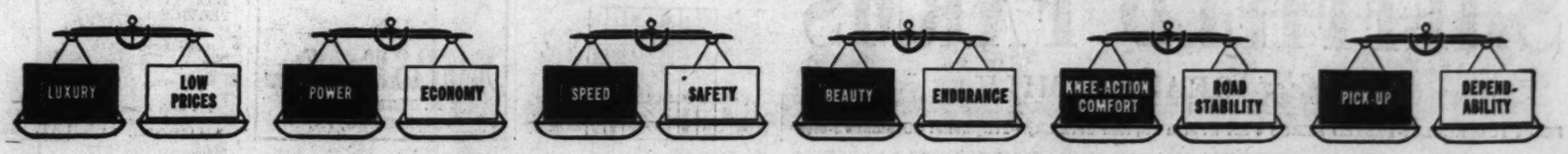

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President's Utility Bill Fight Moves to the House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12 — All doubt as to President Roosevelt's unswerving determination to legislate holding companies out of existence in the electricity and gas utility field was definitely removed today, as the grim struggle with millions of dollars' worth of security values and the control of the nation's vast network of power utilities at stake moved into the House.

There, "antipower trust" progressives and liberals promptly maneuvered to translate a narrow one-vote victory in the Senate into final action which will force the drastic contraction of holding companies by 1940 and their complete abolition by 1942.

In the Senate

The Senate, in one of the most tense and dramatic days of the session, yesterday reached a final vote on the hotly contested holding company bill during which the reading of a penciled statement by the President at the crucial moment, gave the progressives victory on the abolition feature of the bill by a margin of 45 to 44 and a final victory of 56 to 32 on the entire bill.

Conservatism

It is now entirely a question of whether the Administration's control over the House will prove stronger than the inherent conservatism of that body. There is little doubt that if left to itself, the House would tone down the bill and probably delete altogether the holding company abolition feature. Surprising opposition has developed within the Interstate Commerce Committee, which has been considering the measure almost from the beginning of the session.

Factors in Contest

But in the House, the Administration, as a rule, holds the upper hand. Thus, while it was predominant liberalism that voted for the doom of the holding companies in the Senate, where Administration control is weak, it is likely to be the strong control in the other chamber that will decide the issue there.

The Companies

Representative Sam Rayburn, chairman of the House Committee, expects to get the bill out sometime next week. Every energy of the private utilities will be directed at achieving some change in the abolition section of the bill, in the hope of throwing it into conference between House and Senate. If they can succeed in doing that, there will be another opportunity for a vote in the Senate, with the change of only one vote necessary to save the holding companies from annihilation.

Should the Administration succeed in keeping the House in line on the measure exactly as it passed the Senate, then all hope for the holding companies—barring subsequent legislation to revise the provisions of the bill—is gone, since there will be no opportunity for a further vote in the Senate.

Borah Amendment

The bill as it left the Senate was more rigid even than the Administration had intended. After the Progressives had achieved their one-vote margin, after the shouting and the tension had subsided, and when the time had arrived for a final vote, Senator William E. Borah rose and proposed an amendment making it mandatory on the Securities Exchange Commission to dissolve every utility holding company, with the exception of those in the first degree. It went through without opposition, so complete was the demoralization of the pro-utilities group after their previous defeat.

The Borah amendment closed what loopholes had been deliberately left in the abolition section for the benefit of "geographically integrated" holding companies, and a certain discretion under which the commission might presumably have permitted some companies to continue to exist despite the policies of the bill.

The Dieterich Move

Senator William H. Dieterich, (D) of Illinois, made the move, which came within one vote of sparing the holding companies from Section 11. He proposed an amendment requiring merely readjustment of holding company corporate structures after 1938 and extension of full voting powers to all classes of voters.

After defeat of the Dieterich amendment, 45 to 44, Senator Augestine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, proposed giving authority to the Securities Exchange Commission to abolish companies only after complaint, and a finding that practices of the company were detrimental to the public interest.

Half a Worm Better Than None—To a Worm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

THE Synapta worm found on the Great Barrier Reef, North Queensland, is a unique creature. It grows to an average length of about three feet, and has a rather thick body prettily ornamented with black and white stripes. Its body is, however, so soft that when the creature is picked up it falls to pieces. This softness enables it to escape from its enemies, for when attacked it leaves part behind for its attacker to eat, and then goes hiding until it has regrown its lost parts—just a matter of a few days.

Inquiry Pledged On Retail Spread Of Meat Prices

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12 — The butcher-shop embargo by militant bands of New York City housewives promises to throw new light on the disputed question of whether the spread between wholesale and retail prices is justified.

Inquiry into this question, now promised by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, thus will open a new phase of the protest against prices that have reached almost pre-depression levels. And adding force and color to the proposed inquiry is the mayor's own record, as Representative in Congress, for his fights against any so-called power trust, the bread trust and the packers' trust.

Assertions by the Institute of American Meat Packers, with copious quotations from federal Department of Agriculture reports, that the price of meat is the result of the 1934 drought, and that the farmers are the real beneficiaries of the high ratings, have had no effect on the determination of housewives here and their campaign of picketing storage plants and retail stores, demanding a 10 cent reduction in the pound cost of native beef.

Call for Protection

Women have assaulted other women for making meat purchases, store windows have been broken, and retailers have complained to Mayor LaGuardia against alleged failure of the city to provide proper police protection from violence in the strike.

Organized primarily from the ranks of the Conference Against the High Cost of Living, the City Action Committee, and the United Council of Working Class Housewives, the women's drive has received strong support from the New York Association of Retail Meat Dealers, who also charge a packer monopoly and have demanded a trade practice investigation, and in the figures of the Consumers' Guide, issued weekly by the New York City Department of Markets.

Comparison of Prices

The Consumers' Guide reports that "despite threatened investigations, retailers' protests and consumers' strikes, meat prices failed to decline to any marked degree," with round steak still in the 40-cent plus category, and beef in general 30.2 per cent higher than last year; pork 48.2 per cent higher; veal 17.6 per cent; lamb 5.4 per cent; poultry 12.8 per cent; butter 13.8 per cent, and eggs 30 per cent. Only fish, vegetables and fruit have kept to the lower levels.

The women, however, see the meat strike as a first step to cut food costs, the steepness of which, if they did not know from their pocketbooks, is borne out in government statistics showing that a month's supply of 10 items for a typical workingman's family cost in February of this year $21.41 with the farmer receiving only $9.77. The basket cost the housewife only $15.42 in February, 1933.

"With the Supreme Court action on the National Recovery Act, living costs are bound to rise and the only protection we have is a general and widespread consumers' campaign," declared Mrs. Esther Friedman, chairman of the conference against the high cost of living.

Appeals to Washington

Mayor LaGuardia announced, following a conference with William F. Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets, that he had asked Washington officials for assistance in his survey of the price situation. He was concerned solely, he said, with the spread between wholesale and retail prices and proper advertising of the various grades of meat.

Dudley Pendleton, director of the Meat Packers' Institute, said that in March farmers who had hogs to sell found the price had climbed 108 per cent over 1932, cattlemen received 54 per cent higher prices and lambs brought 52 per cent more.

"The profit of the packing industry on meat sold during the last 10 years," his summary states, "has averaged less than 1 cent for each dollar of sales, equivalent to only a fraction of a cent for each pound of product."

Illicit Liquor Destroyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Police officials of Forsyth County, N. C., have destroyed 4100 quarts of illicit liquor during the past six months, according to a report recently filed. Six automobiles were confiscated, and 2000 gallons of beer and five distilleries destroyed.

Midwest G. O. P. Pledged to American Ideals

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12 (AP)—The text of the report of the resolutions committee to the Republican "Grass Roots" conference follows:

The conference of Republicans of the Middlewestern states offers reverent gratitude to Almighty God for the wisdom, courage and faith of our forefathers who established on American soil and through sacrifice and farsighted vision have maintained the eternal principles of human rights and human liberties.

We renew our faith in those principles and solemnly rededicate ourselves to the perpetuation for our posterity of the blessings which have accrued to us from their establishment and maintenance.

These American principles are the basis of Republican creed and Republican policies, and we translate these principles into some, but not all, of the policies which we favor. We make no pretense of attempting to write a platform, but we urge the consideration of the matters herein stated by the proper representatives of the Republican Party.

Defense of Constitution

We believe in the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the constitutional separation of the powers of government into legislative, executive and judicial should be maintained.

We believe that the maintenance of the independent sovereignties of the Federal Government and the several states, as guaranteed by the Constitution, is vital to the maintenance of our American system of government, and we reaffirm the wisdom of our forefathers who reserved to the states their power over matters of intrastate and local concern and delegated to the Federal Government certain power over specified matters of national concern.

We believe in the maintenance of our American political and economic systems as established by our forefathers and developed over a century and a half of unparalleled progress.

We believe that they are sufficiently flexible to meet all of the needs of a complex civilization while preserving those enduring principles derived from the accumulated experience of mankind.

We believe that our present troubles are not due to any inherent defects in our American system, and can be effectively dealt with within the framework of our Constitution.

Freedom in Opinion

We believe that a free press, open discussion and honest criticism are essential to the preservation of free institutions.

We believe in individualism and in individual enterprises, as opposed to Communism, Socialism, Fascism or any other form of collectivism, no matter in what form it masquerades, whether as a "New Deal," a "planned economy," or otherwise.

We believe that our American system of free enterprise is the one, above all others, capable of providing the great mass of the people with a substantially higher standard of living and greater economic security without loss of freedom through an ever-widening distribution of property ownership among American families.

We believe that the successful functioning of the American system demands that the competitive system be maintained and fostered and that individual initiative be encouraged.

Sacrifices for Liberty

We believe that once economic freedom is destroyed, political liberty must suffer the same fate; and that aside from its contribution to material progress, there is a moral value to liberty which justifies any sacrifice to preserve it.

We recognize and approve the principle of collective bargaining, the representatives of labor to be of labor's own choice. We are opposed to the employment of children in industry. We favor the regulation of the employment of women in industry that their health and welfare may be safeguarded. We are firmly committed to the principles that wages in America must be kept consistent with American standards. We recognize that the maintenance of the American standards of living of the wage earners is an essential element of national recovery.

We recognize that the security of our citizens demands government aid in the establishment of old-age and unemployment reserves.

We are grateful for the valiant and sacrificing service of our men of all wars and pledge ourselves to see that justice is accorded them.

Work at Fair Wage

We believe that the resources of our country and the enterprise and industry of our citizens are such that the existence of an immense and permanent class of dependents is as unnecessary in the future as in the past; that Americans will continue to demand work at decent wages, not the dole of public charity, and that this demand can be generally and promptly met once American industry is free from the uncertainties of indefensible experiments and the attempt to force American life into new and alien molds.

We believe in the equality of economic opportunity for all men irrespective of race or color, in accord with the humanitarian beliefs of Abraham Lincoln.

We believe it to be our duty to accept the challenge of the defeatists who would repudiate our country's past, and betray its future and to appeal to our countrymen to rally to the defense of American institutions.

Balanced Budget

Guided by the principles expressed in our Republican creed, we advocate the following:

1. The immediate adoption of a policy of economy and thrift in government with due allowance for essential relief expenditures as opposed to the present spending policy of waste and extravagance.

2. The prompt attainment of a balanced budget, not by the misleading method of double bookkeeping but by the honest method of bringing the expenses of the Government within the limits of its income.

3. A sound currency based on gold and definitely stabilized by Congress so that individual enterprise may have confidence in the future value of the dollar, in terms of which every man's plans for his present or future must necessarily be made. This is a necessary foundation of enduring national recovery.

Every effort should be made to extend this stabilization so that it will be international in character.

Competitive System

4. The immediate withdrawal of government from competition with private industry.

5. The maintenance of the vitality and free growth of American industry through the preservation of the competitive system protected against monopoly by the vigorous enforcement of anti-trust laws so that small businesses may be preserved and the door of equal opportunity kept open to all.

6. The rigid enforcement of all laws, civil and criminal, to prevent and punish dishonest or unfair practices in business, industry and finance; this is essential to the conduct of legitimate business and the protection of our people.

7. National recognition of the needs of agriculture. Agriculture is a fundamental industry of the United States. No high standard of living can be attained or long enjoyed which is indifferent to agriculture. The farmer combines in one the functions of capital, management and labor. He constitutes that class the decline of which, throughout the history of all nations, has been followed by national disintegration.

Aid for Farmers

Any program for national security must, inevitably, start with agriculture. We hold that no economic advantage of agriculture thus far attained shall be surrendered. The farmer is, of right, entitled to a fair and proportionate part of the national income and to receive a parity price for the products of his farm in domestic markets. Recognizing these facts, we indorse the enactment of such legislation, approved by the farmers themselves, as will accomplish such purposes. While it is recognized that agricultural products will suffer certain price fluctuations, the same as in the case of other business we hold that the stabilization of the farm market will go further than anything else toward the stabilization of all business and the elimination of recurring panics, and depressions with their tragedies of bankruptcy and unemployment.

We indorse the statement of Governor Lowden in this conference that so long as we have a protective tariff for the benefit of industry, we should give to agriculture corresponding benefits for that portion of the products of the soil which goes into domestic consumption. We further recommend research by the Government, looking to the creation of new outlets in industry for agricultural products. The machinery of federal land bank loans should be used to refinance farm mortgage debts at low rates of interest.

Trade Fraternalism

8. Work for the workers. With men out of work, as now, the capital structure of the nation is not only being impaired but undermined. Willful, wanton and reckless spending of our people's moneys are likewise undermining the physical assets of our nationals. The vitality and the integrity of our economic laws grow out of the formula of nature's processes. Naturally, there is an economic fraternalism between the farm, industry and all workers. Working together that great trinity can make, and always will make, for the peace, happiness and an ever-increasing prosperity of all our people.

Radicals and reactionaries always have, and probably always will, make for unbalancing the advantages of the working together of this healthy trinity. It is for this reason the policies of such trouble-makers never can prevail to the proving point of such process. The Republican Party, since Lincoln, progressively gave the workingman the full dinner pail, a living wage and a saving wage.

Restrictions Decried

We now pledge ourselves to the encouragement of an economic fraternalism between the trinity of farm, workers and industry that will enable the workers to earn and receive work for the workers at protective wages.

9. The breaking down of arbitrary restrictions that throttle world commerce, such as quotas and exchanges restrictions. They, and not reasonable tariffs, are the real enemies of world trade.

10. Continued protection to farm and home ownership, and continued provision, in co-operation with state and local governments, for those that are in need until private enterprise absorbs the present army of the unemployed. We urge these policies as means of ending the depression. By their adoption the wheels of commerce and industry will begin to turn; and relief rolls will be reduced, the unemployed will find work at fair wages through private enterprise, and hope and happiness will re-enter the American home.

Picnic Tradition Continues

VERNON, Texas (AP)—For 52 years local residents annually observed the Doan's picnic celebration started by C. F. Doan in 1884 near the old Red River cattle crossing.

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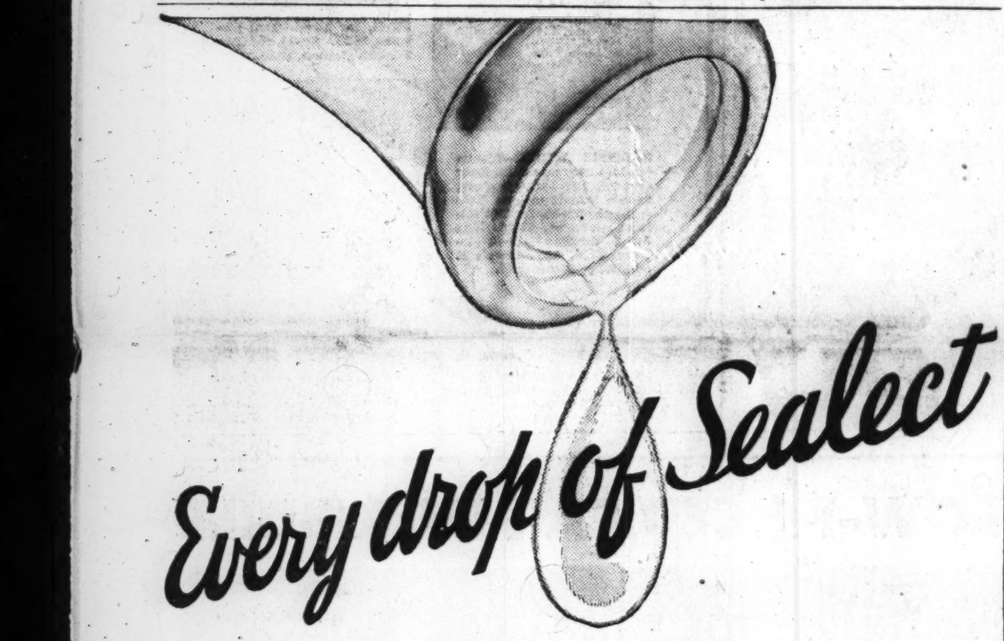
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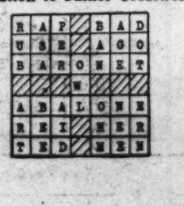

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Where Lincoln Tried His Talents as Merchant

Illinois is pushing work of rebuilding New Salem, where Lincoln lived for six years. The boom town had a short existence.

Interior of Lincoln-Berry Store in Reconstructed New Salem, Ill.
Young Republicans Attending the "Grass Roots" Convention at Springfield Made a Pilgrimage to This Shrine to the "Great Emancipator"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SALEM, Ill., State Park June 12—As a forerunner of the Republican "grass roots" conference at Springfield, young Republicans from nine midwestern states made a pilgrimage to the reconstructed town that nurtured Abraham Lincoln as a young man.

The community which did so much to mature one of its citizens for the presidency of the United States, died in its infancy. Mr. Lincoln lived there during six of the town's 11 years, from 1831 to 1837. He lived among the 25 families of the village, and owned, in partnership, a store that occupied one of the 25 buildings.

The town grew to these proportions during a "boom," when it was believed that the Sangamon River was to prove navigable, and that New Salem would become a flourishing river town. But after the near-by town of Petersburg gained a railroad, a post office, and the county seat, inaccessible New Salem lost its inhabitants.

The village is being completely reconstructed by the state, to be preserved as a state park and Lincoln shrine. The work is more than half completed, and Sunday's many visitors inspected the Lincoln-Berry store that proved to Mr. Lincoln that his talents were not those of a merchant, looked deep down into the well that furnished water for him and his neighbors, saw rain barrels where they had stood 100 years ago and beyond the stake-and-rider fences heard geese where they were heard so long ago. And within the log-cabin houses, they saw the beauty and simplicity of old walnut furniture, hand-molded candles and homespun woolens.

And over the brow of the hill, with its ancient oaks, honey locusts and sycamores, they saw the Sangamon—beyond which Mr. Lincoln was to go as a Whig legislator and, later, as the first Republican President of the nation.

Under the Trees

The informal program, which adhered to its purpose of being inspirational rather than political, was held out under the trees. Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, Springfield, secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association, was the principal speaker.

"In villages such as this," Dr. Thomas said, "eocnomic problems, social life and political thought were reduced to elemental terms. It was in such places that American ideals were nurtured and defined. Here, indeed, were the 'grass roots' of the nation.

"Most of New Salem's inhabitants were young, enthusiastic, full of hope and confidence. They were of the third wave of migration, having been preceded by the roving hunters and trappers and the restless squatters. They were homebuilders. Courage, persistence, ingenuity were the requisites of success. Government was of, by and for the people, with public opinion as its principal sanction."

A Gradual Development

"The outstanding feature of Lincoln's life was his capacity for development," the speaker declared. "He was neither a born genius, nor a man of mediocre talents suddenly endowed with wisdom to guide the nation through the trials of civil war. Rather, he developed gradually, absorbing from his environment that which was useful and good, growing in character and mind. That growth began here at New Salem."

Clifford M. Blunk, treasurer of the Young Republicans of Illinois, as chairman of the meeting, introduced H. N. Engleson, Moline, president of the Illinois organization, Frank S. Sims, Chicago, president of a group from that city, and C. Wayland Brooks, former Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, which embraces Chicago, all of whom spoke briefly.

The sunset program ended with the singing of Negro spirituals by Springfield's Lincoln Liberty Chorus of 150 Negro voices.

New York University Seniors Told to Trust Their Own Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Degrees were awarded to 4104 graduates at the one hundred and third commencement exercises at New York University today.

These graduates go out from the cloistered precincts of their alma mater with a warning by Dr. Fred I. Kent, president of the university council, that they so order their lives and works that they will "emerge from the crucible of these trying times" refined and in full possession of all that is best within them.

Their Own Strength

"Let no man lead you into a life of criticism of your fellows," Dr. Kent told the graduating class. "If you will order your own affairs intelligently and honestly, you need not concern yourselves with the acts of others, except as your own force for good may help to guide the mass toward right thinking. Face this difficult world with your teeth shut, but with your minds and your hearts open. Depend upon the strength that lies within you for your opportunity, and not upon the fancied weaknesses of others. Then you will succeed in life in those ways that mean true success.

Chancellor Speaks

Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of the university, in his commencement address stressed the graduates' "responsibility of thoughtfulness." He urged them to put themselves on the side of the long-range forces for human advancement. "Do not be led," said he, "by the confusion of the present day into error that all history is without lessons for us. I believe that history has shown that the way of progress is the way of liberty and justice, of respect for the opinion of others, and not the way of force and repression."

Long Historic View

Dr. Chase spoke of the development of democracy, declaring that "whenever men have worked for freedom or worship, respect for the rights of minorities, regard for the right of the individual to have opportunities equal to his capacities, they have contributed to the pattern of thought which constitutes the democratic ideal."

"I am impatient sometimes with those who would have us believe in democracy merely because Jefferson believed in it, or because the authors of the Constitution believed in it," he continued. "The case for democracy is a far broader case than that. It grows out of the achievements of men everywhere at those times and in those places which have seen a lifting of the clouds of tyranny and repression and external forces."

Eight honorary degrees were conferred, among them that of Doctor of Laws on Miss Mary Emma Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and on Frank Lyon Polk, one-time Under-Secretary of State.

Liquor Law Staff Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.,—Enforcement of South Carolina's new liquor law will rest primarily upon the shoulders of 21 state constables whom Gov. Olin D. Johnston announced he had commissioned for a "trial period" of 30 days, beginning June 1, and that the rank and file of the organization would start at salaries of $100 a month, plus automobile and traveling expenses.

Midwest Party Bloc Prepared To Demand Farm Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 12—Back to 10 farm belt states today went some six or seven thousand Republicans convinced that their party has an issue and rosy prospects of victory in the 1936 presidential campaign. They are united in their criticisms of Washington, and united upon a set of ultravague "constructive policies."

These conclusions emerge:

1. That temporarily the G. O. P. has an issue: "Back to the Constitution."

2. That the permanence of this issue may well rest upon what President Roosevelt does in the future.

Unlimited Production

3. That Republican strength in the farm belt is not to be underestimated, based upon inherent and traditional Republicanism, and upon widespread distrust of "plowing-under." The region would like some other method of farm relief which would permit farmers to grow as much as they please and get rid of the surplus by dumping it abroad instead of into the Mississippi River.

4. That the eastern and western wings of the party are united on the constitutional issue, potentially divided on the question of farm relief, but not nearly so divided as if the conference's original sponsors, the Kansas progressives, had dominated affairs.

5. That this bloc of 10 states will be a powerful factor in the next year's nominating convention, perhaps strong enough to dictate a farm relief platform such as the G. O. P. has never seen and the East will find difficult to swallow. It is recalled that dumping invites foreign retaliation against industrial exports.

Vice-Presidential Candidates

6. That no really promising presidential candidates have emerged, although there has seldom been such a crop of vice-presidential contestants—Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Hamilton Fish of New York, and so on. Majority sentiment here, however, might have favored Col. Frank Knox over anybody mentioned and would have vetoed Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg or anybody more liberal. The forces against Colonel Knox were also strong, mostly led by his journalistic competitor in Chicago, Col. Robert R. McCormick.

7. That while the party closely followed the Hoover philosophies it refuses to consider him as a candidate.

8. That were former Governor Frank O. Lowden younger he would be a leading candidate.

9. That the party will not truckle to party coalition ideas, but insist on Lincolnian Republicanism as the central political force.

10. That the "new liberalism" of middleground Republicans is definitely discarded by this group.

Farm Concessions

Of these points, perhaps the most significant is that this now united tier of states is capable of wresting unprecedented farm concessions from the national convention. Thus, at last, the same thing has happened to the Republicans as happened to the Democrats in 1932. The center of political gravity has shifted, and the shift is recognized.

Search for an alternative farm program, which now centers on McNary-Haugen ideas, is likely to become increasingly difficult. The New Deal has explored much of the road and foreclosed many excellent sites. The more precise the farm program becomes, the greater the obstacles. This conference has dodged many dilemmas by studied vagueness. They have at the same time avoided setting up a target ahead of time.

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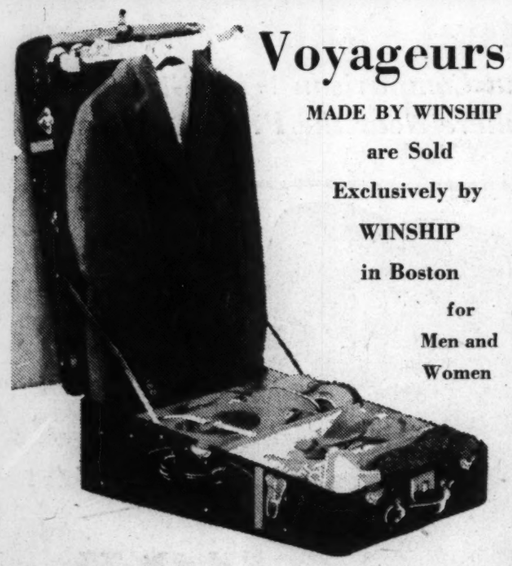

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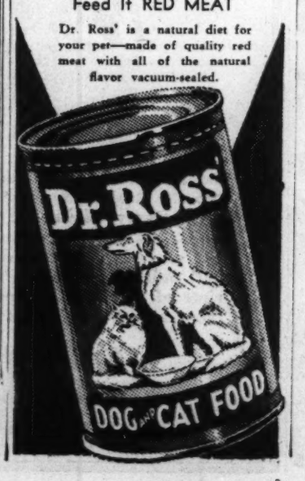

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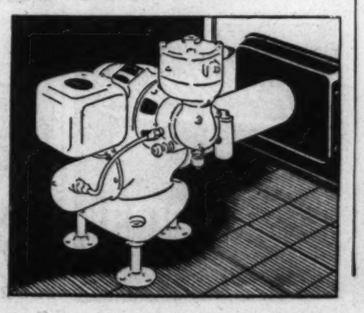

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Greek Peace Policy Since World War Surveyed

Nation's foreign relations since conclusion of Greco-Turkish conflict described by former premier of Greece.

With the suppression of the Venizelist revolt in March, and completion more recently of a general election in which the Republican Government of Prime Minister Panayoti Tsaldaris has entrenched itself against the movement for restoration of the Monarchy, domestic disturbances in Greece have quieted to the point where national leaders may devote more attention to international questions. A historical survey illustrating the peaceful intentions motivating Greek foreign policy are discussed by Andre Michalacopoulos, former Premier and Foreign Minister of Greece, in a series of three articles of which this is the first.

Ewing Galloway

Cultured Athens Wears the Parthenon for a Crown

A New View of the Acropolis, Which Overlooks the Modern Scene of Greek's Capital. Inset—Andre Michalacopoulos, Former Premier of Greece

By Andre Michalacopoulos

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—In order to better understand the foreign policy of Greece today, it is necessary to go back to the times of the World War and to the Greco-Turkish war, which, having begun immediately after the end of the great war, that is, at the beginning of 1919, finished with the Micrasiatic catastrophe in September, 1922. It will thus be easier to comprehend with what national sacrifices the Greece of today is resolutely practicing a firm policy of integral peace.

Greece took part in the World War on the side of the democratic Great Powers, allied and associated—France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States of America. It was first the Provisional Government established at Salonica in 1916 which participated in the war. Its power extended over all Macedonia, Crete and the Aegean islands. In June, 1917, all Greece, unified, declared war on the Central Powers and their allies.

Formed Large Army

In the summer of 1918 Greece had already wholly prepared and placed at the disposition of its allies an army of 300,000 men, which permitted General Franchet d'Esperey to undertake an offensive in September, 1918, and terminated it by an armistice demanded by Bulgaria. This armistice broke up the front of the enemy armies and brought in the successive submission of Turkey, Austria and, with that of Germany, it brought the war to an end. Without the Greek army, the offensive on the Macedonian front could not be undertaken.

I do not say that the war would not at any rate finish by the victory of the allies and associates. But I can say that if the offensive of September had not taken place, the severe winter would have hindered the fights and prolonged the war for six months at least. Billions of expenses and thousands of casualties were spared by the intervention of the small Greek army.

Different accords had been concluded during the war on the conditions of the future peace between the principal allies. Greece knew nothing about this, and had nothing stipulated. At the end of the war the Hellenic Government presented to the Council of the "Big Five" its national claims. They were based on the general principles formulated in the 14 points of President Wilson.

Constantine Enthroned

The ethnical rights of Greece were recognized by the Treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 27, 1919, and by the Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920. It was recognized that Thrace would be turned over to it, and a part of the coast of Asia Minor would be placed under its control. Northern Epirus also was attributed to Greece.

By the political change which ensued after the elections of Nov. 1, 1920, and the plebiscite of Dec. 1920, King Constantine was restored to the throne. This event became the cause—or, as some people think, the pretext—of a declaration by the Governments of France and Great Britain refusing solidarity with the Greek Government concerning the obligations arising from their alliance, and from the Sèvres Treaty, signed by them.

The respect to the parole given, the sacred character of the treaties signed was thus annihilated. It was the first deviation from the principle of intangibility of the treaties. I was astonished, a few years later, when other nations also slipped off their contracted obligations

Some Historic Facts

I hasten to declare that, far from wishing to make reproaches to anybody, I mention this simply to point out a few historic facts. The same governments—whose example was unfortunately followed up by the United States of America—annuled, by a unilateral declaration, the agreements of February, 1918, in which credits of £10,000,000 were inscribed by each of the three powers, the United States, France and Great Britain, credits which the three governments had solemnly promised to pay to the Hellenic Government after the conclusion of the peace.

Being thus deprived of all diplomatic, financial and military support, Greece succumbed in the war in Asia Minor, where—it is necessary to raise this fact—it had gone by the power of a formal mandate of these powers, mandate which was given in April, 1919, by Clemenceau, Wilson and Lloyd George.

The Treaty of Lausanne July 24, 1923, had put an end to the war. It abrogated the Treaty of Sèvres and returned to Turkey, Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace. At Lausanne was signed also between Greece and Turkey the convention of Jan. 30, 1923, on the exchange of populations and their properties.

Authors Criticized

Much has been blamed the authors of this accord. For the first time in history of the civilized world, the sacred natural rights of men, their liberty, their personal property and their right of choosing a habitation were given a hard blow. A great number of people were forced to abandon their native lands, to leave their homes, their agricultural or industrial properties, their occupations, to be uprooted, transplanted in other countries. This cruel operation was a necessary evil.

The number of Greeks of Asia Minor were estimated at 1,600,000, but according to Sir Edwin Peers, English advocate, who lived in Turkey for 40 years, their number was 2,800,000. The Greek Army abandoning Asia Minor, the civil populations followed it owing to fear of reprisals, atrocities, Greece received in a short space of time 1,500,000 refugees.

A problem extremely grave rose before the Greek Government. Six million inhabitants of an economically little developed country were obliged to receive within a few days 1,500,000 expulsed immigrants, human tatters, deprived of everything, suffering from hunger, maladies, naked and shelterless! By the exchange of populations 480,000 Turks left Macedonia, providing thus to Greece some facilities to settle in their homes part of the unhappy refugees.

An American Observer

The labors of the Lausanne Conference—from Nov. 21, 1922, to July 24, 1923—were attended by an observer on the part of the Government of the United States of America. I was then a member of the Greek delegation at the conference. A correspondent of American papers came to me at the end of the labors of the conference to learn if and on what occasion the American observer had taken the floor. "Three times," I answered him, "on cases sharply touching the things which form the essence, the structure of the American spirit."

"What were these cases," asked the correspondent, a little astonished at hearing a foreigner speaking on the constitution of the "American spirit."

"Eh, well," I replied, "your representative spoke, first, on the subject of the expulsion of the Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, which the Turks had demanded at the commencement of the labors. The American representative opposed this attempt at religious sentiment. Secondly, on the subject of the exchange of populations; he upheld that it was cruel, inhuman, to root out the Greeks from their homes. Thirdly, on the subject of the petroleum of Mosul; he opposed the envisaged monopolies by certain powers."

"Do you see now" I said to the American journalist, "that religion, philanthropy and commerce were the three things which agitated the American spirit!"

American Donations Help

American philanthropy by its donations, by the help of its international organizations, had, however, marvelously assisted Greece to confront the terrible problem which the urgent needs of the refugees imposed on Greece, exhausted psychologically, materially and financially by the long wars and by the Micrasiatic catastrophe. To provide shelter, nourishment, clothing, to give immediate sanitary aid, to resettle 1,500,000 new inhabitants—a quarter of the whole population of the country—arrived in mass, such was the superhuman task of the Hellenic Government.

An Englishman said to me one day: "If we English were forced to receive in mass in a few days 11,000,000 refugees—a quarter of our population—on the territory of the United Kingdom, we would have lost our head." It was, in fact, "a Greek miracle" to be able to establish our refugees within a short space of a few years, and to turn them into productive elements.

The agricultural production, industry, commerce and marine trade have developed under the beneficial influence of our labor-loving new fellow-citizens. They had, in fact, been a very precious element in the economic activity of the Ottoman Empire.

One day while conversing, as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Greece, with Ambassador Djevad Bey, Minister of Turkey at Athens, I told him that if New Turkey even demanded from us to send back to her our refugees, we would refuse it, because that would have been a great economic injury to Greece.

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Germans Improving 'Flying Hamburger'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Improvements on the "Flying Hamburger," Germany's fastest train, which now runs between Berlin and Hamburg, are promised for the summer. Thirteen new driving cars are to be introduced on the rail services from Berlin to Cologne, to Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Munich, and from Cologne to Hamburg.

The chief changes consist of improved streamline headform, of coaches six feet longer, and therefore providing greater passenger and luggage accommodation, and internal coupling, which enables several driving cars to be coupled together. These new cars can travel at 100 miles per hour, and are fitted with double windows for the greater comfort of the passengers.

Germany Sterilizes 56,000 First Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—During the first year (1934) of the "Law for the Prevention of Inherited Diseases," according to the organ of the German Ministry of Justice, 56,244 persons were adjudged "hereditarily unfit" and ordered to be sterilized.

The number of applications for sterilization during the same period, according to the same source, was 84,525 (42,903 men, and 41,622 women), or one per 770 of the inhabitants of the Reich. These applications were made either by the persons themselves, by their legal representatives, by medical officers, or by governors of prisons.

There have also been 8219 appeals against sterilization orders, of which 5245 had been dealt with by the end of 1934. Of these latter, 377 were in favor of the appellant. Of 438 appeals against the refusal of sterilization orders, 179 were for the appellants out of the 299 already dealt with.

Page the 'Pied Piper'

Merchants of Raleigh, N. C., recently contributed $300 to buy poison for ridding the town of rats.

Ten Guesses (9)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes.
2—Yes.
3—Yes; although it was the language of the temple.
4—No; it is the smallest state in area, but Nevada—100 times larger—has the smallest population, 93,000 (Rhode Island has 702,000).
5—No; the first five books of the Old Testament—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy—are known as the Pentateuch.
6—No; Edward VII ruled Great Britain for the nine years next preceding King George V.
7—Yes; the term of a senator is six years, and that of a representative is two years.
8—No; he was an outstanding Polish soldier and statesman.
9—Yes.
10—No; an amendment has been passed by Congress, but it has not yet been ratified by the required 36 states.

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Cotton and Iron of Hopei Attract Japan's Industry With View to Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—A year ago, Chinese observers here were predicting that Japan would seek to establish direct control over North China by bringing it within the political ambit of Manchoukuo.

Statements by Japanese leaders recently made it plain that Japan is bent upon welding Japan, Manchuria and North China into a single economic system. It is evident that railway schemes form an important part of this plan.

At intervals during the past few years it has been proposed to build a light railway across Hopei province from Shihchiachuang, on the Peiping-Hankow railway, to Taku, at the mouth of the Tientsin River.

It is believed that the Japanese desire also to obtain a controlling interest in the northern section of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway with the ultimate object of connecting it up with the line which they are now building to link Chengtehfu, the capital of Jehol, with the Manchurian system. Apart from its strategic significance, this development would bring Inner Mongolia into direct railway communication with Dairen and also with Hulutao, on the Peichihli Gulf, where the Japanese plan to develop a port which conceivably may rival Tientsin as an outlet for Mongolian produce.

Cotton—Iron

The Japanese are anxious to develop North China as a convenient source of supply for raw cotton and iron. At present Japan imports raw cotton to the value of nearly 1,000,000,000 yen. She obtains these supplies chiefly from America and India, in both of which countries it is becoming more and more difficult for her to balance purchases of raw material with exports of manufactured goods.

Japanese experts believe that North China can be made to produce all of the raw cotton needed by Japan save the very highest grades. And they figure that this cotton can be manufactured in Japan to be sold back to China as piece-goods, thus helping to restore the equilibrium of Japan's unfavorable trade balance.

Japanese cotton interests have advanced proposals for the formation of a North China Raw Cotton Association, with initial capital to be subscribed by Chinese, Japanese and Manchoukuan groups. Under this arrangement China would furnish land suitable for cotton growing, especially in the provinces of Shantung and Hopei, while Japan would provide agricultural equipment and technical assistance.

Cheaper Goods

Cotton so produced would be consumed by the Japanese operated mills in China or sent to the manufacturing centers of Japan. The cheaper finished products of the mills in China would be sold locally at prices far lower than any which could be quoted by European or American manufacturers. And the proximity of North China to Osaka, it is expected, would enable Japanese exporters to place their higher grade cotton goods on world markets at prices even lower than their current quotations.

That is the Japanese plan. One major obstacle in the way of its realization is the fact that China herself is beginning to manufacture on an increasing scale the same type of cotton goods as Japan is planning to sell to her. Much remains to be done, in any case, before the Chinese cotton growing industry can be developed to the point even of supplying China's own requirements.

At present China's cotton supply is inadequate for domestic needs and imports of raw cotton represent a considerable proportion of China's large adverse trade balance. Attempts are now being made by the Nanking Government to stimulate production by means of rural credits—a system whereby farmers receive financial assistance during the period when the cotton is being prepared for harvesting.

Collective Marketing

The cotton is then marketed collectively, the rural credit organization taking over the entire crop, transporting it, and selling it as a rule for a higher price than the individual farmer could get. It is believed that the Japanese have offered to finance these rural credit societies.

Shortage of supplies at home makes Japan envious of China's iron resources, estimated in China proper to total about 250,000,000 tons. Iron is found in almost every province in China but as a rule is worked only when coal is also present, as in the Yangtze region and in Shanshi province, where a smelting industry has been carried on for about 2000 years.

The Japanese already have invested between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 yen in the Han Yehping Company, which operates China's greatest iron mine, situated in the Yangtze Valley. It is believed they are now demanding the right to invest in iron mining enterprises in Hopei and Shantung provinces as well.

Daghestan Hails 15th Anniversary In Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

beliefs and customs. The frequent use of force as well as propaganda was needed to establish Soviet power.

Reds Determined

But the Communists are determined, and now have the support of most of the younger generation. The tribes no longer can live to themselves alone. The collective system was not alien to their primitive social structure, and has been applied to agriculture, cattle and sheep raising, and to handicrafts developed centuries ago.

When the Bolsheviks took over Daghestan in 1921, they found a country ruined by four years of continuous civil war. This "Gateway to the East," lying between Baku and the Caucasus on the shores of the Caspian Sea, had been a battleground between Moscow and the Denikin group, the Georgian Menshevists, Pan-Islam and Pan-Turkish groups. War had wiped out its towns and villages, damaged its roads, bridges and primitive irrigation schemes, destroyed three quarters of its herds, vineyards and fruit orchards.

Upon these foundations reconstruction naturally has been slow. But in these 15 years the population has increased by 200,000, and agriculture and industry have been gradually restored. The Soviets have created 24 state farms with an area of 90,000 acres, collective farms combining 50,000 individual holdings, and 11 motor-tractor stations with 778 tractors to provide agricultural machinery. About 25,000 shepherds have been organized into 555 co-operative associations which now own 290,000 sheep and 45,000 horned cattle.

Roads Needed

Roads and electric power stations are considered the key to Daghestan's development. Since 1931 the Soviets have built 2800 miles of motor roads and 1100 miles of cart roads in the mountains. They have utilized mountain rivers to provide electric power and water for irrigation. Several small power stations have been operating for years, and two large stations are scheduled for completion this year on the Sulak and Chirkei Rivers.

Industrial progress has been retarded by the more urgent demands for reconstructing agriculture. There are still only 6580 factory workers in Daghestan. But the Soviets have restored the sulphur, silver and cinnabar mines, the oil and gas wells once worked by foreign concessionaires and confiscated by the Communists. This year they are opening a new oil field at Kasgent, coal mines in the Kasum-Kent district, and a natural gas field at Derbent.

The Communists say that the foundation now has been laid for the standardized industrial civilization which they are seeking to introduce in all parts of the Soviet Union. Surveys have shown that Daghestan's natural resources are great, and factory towns are projected to grow up around the electric power stations now being built. Education is preparing the younger generation to man the projected industries and factories. The "machine age" is approaching in primitive Daghestan.

Slot Machines Destroyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—The last chapter of slot-machine gambling was written here with the destruction of 178 machines by police and city officials. It was the crowning of nine months' grand jury investigations, indictments, court proceedings and seizures. Sledge hammers wielded by police patrolmen and city jail trusties rendered the machines a mass of twisted metal. Gasoline was poured over remaining fragments and set afire.

Medal for Macon Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Word has been received here that Logan Stanley Chappell, son of Mr. Clarence Chappell of Macon, has been awarded the Boring Medal for 1935 at the Columbia School of Architecture in New York.

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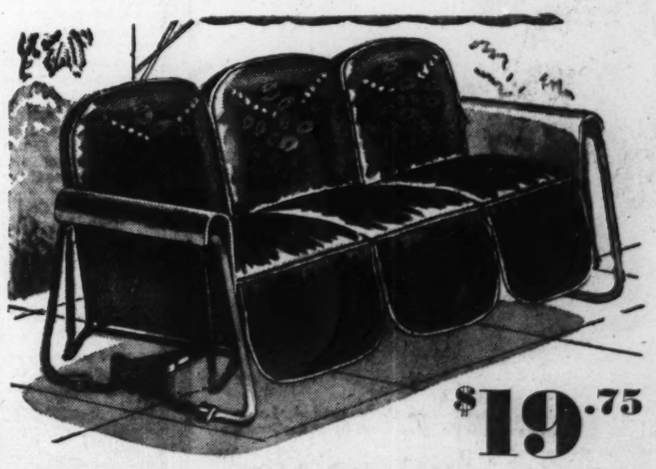
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Compton Scores Niggard Federal Research Funds

The United States is neglecting its duty in natural scientific research, was the charge laid at the feet of the present Administration last night by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

He presented facts and figures to show that while Soviet Russia and many other of the larger nations devote a large portion of their annual budget to research, the United States expends less than one half of 1 per cent of the total budget for this purpose.

"Important as scientific work may be for the running of the country," Dr. Compton told the convention of the Special Libraries Association, "it is not reflected very largely in the appropriations for its support in comparison with other items. One half of one per cent is a small figure, indeed." The United States with "all its boasted progressiveness" has paid less attention to science as a means of combating present difficulties than any other great power.

Dr. Compton told of the work done by the presidentially appointed Science Advisory Board of which he was chairman. The board investigated the position of research in America and reported that closer co-operation was needed between physical scientists in government bureaus and those in colleges and industrial laboratories. Many of the methods used and problems tackled by employees of the Government are hopelessly antiquated, the board found. Recommendations for corrections were made and a feasible program of worth-while projects was outlined.

To date there has been no answer to the board's report. It still remains in the hands of the President.

"As soon as hard times came," Dr. Compton recalls, "we cut our government expenditures for scientific work more severely than those of any other government activity. We gave no consideration either to unemployed scientists or to the public value of their work in our emergency measures for relief of unemployment or for economic rehabilitation.

"At the present time, approximately half of the scientific work going on in the country is being done by the Federal Government. If there is one thing which is difficult to do in a government bureau it is to curtail a program. Apparently there is only one natural mode of change and that is to grow.

"Many things are started but few stopped. The reason obviously is that a staff under civil service is employed on a project, and as it comes to a conclusion or reaches a point where it is dropped in favor of another project, the staff has to be considered. There is also the appropriation to think about. What would happen to the appropriation if a project were terminated."

Dr. Compton believes the solution to such difficulties clogging the efficient operation of these bureaus "is to find some way whereby the bureau chiefs can plan ahead for their programs in order that they may deal with the most important problems for the people of the country as a whole, and yet do so without running the risk of losing the appropriation under which they carry on their work."

Care was taken by Dr. Compton in his attack on federal policies, to state that the appointment of the Science Advisory Board composed of 15 of the leading scientists in the nation "came as a complete surprise to all of us. It was formed to advise the Government in such matters as might be referred to it by the officers of the Government. However, no funds were provided for the operations of the board.

"What is needed now is a bilateral program for putting science to work for the national welfare. There is needed on the one side, co-operation of the scientists generally to put government bureaus on a scale of maximum efficiency and value, and on the other, a new type of government leadership by scientific men may help solve our problems."

Quoddy Plan Labor To Come From WPA Employment Agency

EASTPORT, Maine, June 12 (AP)—The Federal Government plans to obtain all labor for construction of the Quoddy project by requisition to an agency to be established under the Works Progress Administration, and an office of the agency probably will be established in Eastport, Mayor Roscoe C. Emery said he learned yesterday.

The information came, he said, in a letter from Major Philip B. Fleming, who will superintend the construction of the giant tidal power plant.

Major Fleming stressed in the letter that the new agency would fill requisitions for labor from the relief rolls of Maine and that the agency would certify only one member of a family.

Technical men and all administrative personnel needed in addition to a nucleus of army engineers would be taken from civil service eligible lists, and the commission would select Maine residents, or residents of other New England states, if insufficient Maine persons were on the lists, the letter stated.

Rotch Is Seeking $8,000,000 for July

Persistent and determined has been Massachusetts' ERA administrator, Arthur G. Rotch, in keeping the Commonwealth on the receiving end of Federal funds. All last winter Massachusetts' unemployed were taken care of. Warm clothes, food and shelter were provided. Employment was given on "alphabet" projects.

Summer has not eased his efforts. Today Mr. Rotch prepared for a Sunday trip to Washington. He seeks $8,000,000 as Massachusetts' July allotment, largest monthly allotment in either the history of the old CWA or present ERA.

Mr. Rotch intends to concentrate most of the money (provided he gets it) on the larger cities and towns.

Parole Problem Thrust to Front By Kidnaping Case

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The old problem of parole for prisoners—a topic fraught with controversy—has been thrust to the front again by the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping.

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the "G" men points to records showing that Harmon M. Waley, seized in the kidnaping, and William Mahan, now being hunted, were both paroled from places of detention in the past.

Irony tinges Mr. Hoover's voice as he declares that both men had "magnificent records."

Whatever Mr. Hoover may think of the parole system in general, the idea of parole finds a strong defender in Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. It sometimes results in the unwise freeing of a Dillinger or a "Pretty Boy" Floyd, he said recently, but "to condemn the system because of these men is gross error."

Justice department officials now are examining state and federal records as a result of President Roosevelt's recent order for an inquiry into parole.

Mr. Hoover said the fugitive Mahan was first sentenced for auto theft in Montana in 1923. He was given a two- to four-year term but was paroled in a year and a month, according to records here.

Late in 1927 Mahan was sentenced to 20 years for robbery at Boise, Idaho. Federal records fail to show how he was released but say he was wanted for bank robbery by Washington State Authorities at Centralia and Olympia in April, 1934, less than eight years after he was sentenced the second time.

Waley, who is 24, had been arrested seven times, for the most part on burglary and larceny charges, before he was captured for the recent kidnaping, records here say.

In recent months, an average of 5000 federal prisoners has been paroled, with more than 17,000 others under probationary supervision. Officials said that recidivists or "repeaters" among federal prisoners were a "negligible percentage."

The only data available here on parole of state prisoners, compiled by the census statisticians on prisons, revealed that about half the prisoners freed by state institutions in recent years have been under parole.

'Lindbergh Law' Invoked

TACOMA, Wash., June 12 (AP)—Charging nine-year-old George Weyerhaeuser was transported across the Washington state line to Blanchard, Idaho, and Spirit Lake, Idaho, the Federal Government yesterday filed "Lindbergh law" kidnap charges here against Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Metz Waley, held in Salt Lake City, and W. S. Grant, alias William Mahan, sought in Montana. The charges were filed before U. S. Commissioner H. H. Tracey.

Interstate Co-operation Bill Urged by Leader

Six years ago Henry Toll sat in the Colorado State Senate, viewed important work on his desk, wondered why he felt so unimportant. Today, as executive director of the American Legislator's Association, he told as many Massachusetts legislators as could jam into a crowded joint rules committee hearing room why he had concluded being a state Senator or Representative is a big job.

"Each state is a sovereign unit," he said, "now fighting for continuance of its local self-government rights against encroachment from the National Government. You men are in the front line trenches."

Mr. Toll was speaking in behalf of a bill sponsored by Senator James C. Scanlon establishing a Massachusetts Commission of Interstate Co-operation. He said that 21 states already have such bodies and that they work together in formulating joint action for control of crime, promotion of business, collection of taxes, protection of labor and so forth. Such co-operation forestalls passage of federal statutes, prevents new federal bureaus and commissions from taking over state functions, he said.

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Recla Associated Press, Amsterdam

Netherlands Starts Amsterdam to Batavia Schedule

The First Trip of the Twice-Weekly Air Service Between the Netherlands and the East Indies Starts, With United States Planes Used for the Spectacular New Passenger Flying, Accomodating a Maximum of 14 Passengers

Brandeis and Curley Talk Savings Insurance

A man in the news—Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the highest tribunal in the land—honored Gov. James M. Curley and Boston's State House with a surprise visit today.

The Supreme Court Justice was closeted with the Governor for nearly half an hour while impatient newshawks stood first on one foot and then the other outside the blue plush ropes protecting the executive offices.

Suddenly with a swish Justice Brandeis strode from the office. The crowd stepped back. Newsmen swarmed into the Governor's office. "What did he say, Governor?" came from 20 anxious reporters.

The Governor smiled. "Savings bank life insurance," he replied.

Then the reporters remembered that Justice Brandeis had fathered Savings Bank Life Insurance in this State many years ago. He had asked Governor Curley to make a further study of the existing system already in full swing here in order to extend its scope.

Governor Curley heartily agreed. Said Justice Brandeis, "Policy holders of savings bank life insurance have saved 10 per cent on their premium charges. The system might well be extended."

Gift to Queensland University

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — T. C. Beirne, head of one of Brisbane's big department stores, has made a gift of £20,000 to the University of Queensland, to be spread over a period of four years, for the purpose of establishing a school of law. Since 1925 the law course has been part of the faculty of arts, but there was no complete faculty of law. As a result of the benevolence of Mr. Beirne students will now be able to complete their legal studies within the university.

U. S. Planes Used On New Schedule Holland-Batavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, June 12—From today the schedule time by air service for the 9000-mile journey from the Netherlands in Europe to the Netherlands East Indies in the Malay Archipelago is reduced to five days.

This is the new twice-weekly Amsterdam-Batavia service in both directions. Fourteen new fast Douglas D. C. machines were recently purchased in the United States and added to the Airlines' fleet for this purpose.

The Amsterdam-Batavia Airline has shown a rapid development. In the fall of 1930 the first regular connection was inaugurated with fortnightly departures in both directions. The trip was then made in 12 days.

Mansfield at Capital Seeking Federal Funds

City Hall past few days has been a dull place for the ambitious reporter. Reason: Mayor Mansfield is attending a conference of Atlantic Seaport cities in New York city.

Today feet snapped to the floor from dusty typewriters. The Mayor was on long distance wire with an important message.

"I won't be home for a day or two," the Mayor said. "I'm leaving for Washington tonight for an appointment with Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, to request grant of federal funds for Boston. And if he refuses," the Mayor boomed, "I'll go direct to President Roosevelt."

The Mayor did not say how much he will ask for.

Woman Takes Over the Job Of 'Boss' of Pueblo Indians

SANTA FE, N. M., June 12 (AP)—Dwellers of the pueblos of New Mexico's deserts have a new "boss"—a woman—and they thoroughly approve of her.

She is Dr. Sophie D. Aberle, who has been interested in what the southwest Indian thinks, does and wants ever since she was a student of anthropology at Yale.

Dr. Aberle, not yet 40, has been appointed superintendent of all Indian pueblos in the State, a total of 20. Not only is she the first woman to hold the position, but her post combines the work formerly done by two men superintendents.

Loud grunts of approval and enthusiastic hand clapping swept the ranks of assembled braves at Santo Domingo Sunday when John Collier, Indian commissioner, announced Dr. Aberle's appointment. It will become effective July 1.

As a student of anthropology she first entered the Indian country to find out if the Pueblo Indians could survive. She found the answer—they could live if helped.

Indians generally resent intrusion of Whites, but Dr. Aberle convinced them she sought only to aid them. In return, the San Juan pueblo gave her a house right in the pueblo. It was a most unusual tribute.

To Dr. Aberle falls the task of seeing the White man's laws are applied wisely to the Indian, and that the Indian gets full advantage of the future before him in the new Indian legislation.

She has to direct educational facilities so the Indians can step up into the high positions in their Indian service. Day schools will be stressed. She also must watch out for the health of her charges.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, Thursday partly cloudy, becoming slightly cooler, possibly with showers in the late afternoon or evening; gentle westerly winds, shifting to southerly and increasing.

Vermont: Fair tonight, followed by showers Thursday; not much change in temperature.

All other New England States: Fair tonight, Thursday increasing cloudiness; showers Thursday afternoon or night; cooler on the coast Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly winds, becoming southeast or south and increasing Thursday, and fair weather tonight, Thursday overcast; showers Thursday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	74	Minneapolis	64	78
Bermuda	74	78	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	60	66	New York	66	76
Denver	54	74	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Helena, Mont.	56	78	Philadelphia	72	78
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Louis	72	84
Kansas City	62	76	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	72	80
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—8 a. m., June 12
B—Maximum June 11.

High Tides at Boston

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Thursday—9:16 p. m., height 8.0 ft.

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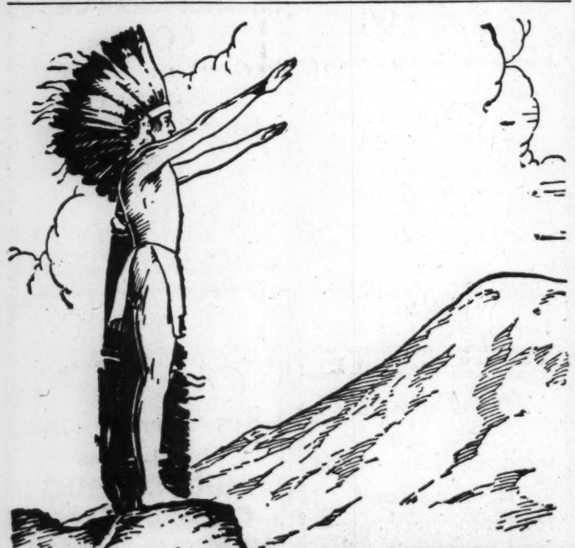

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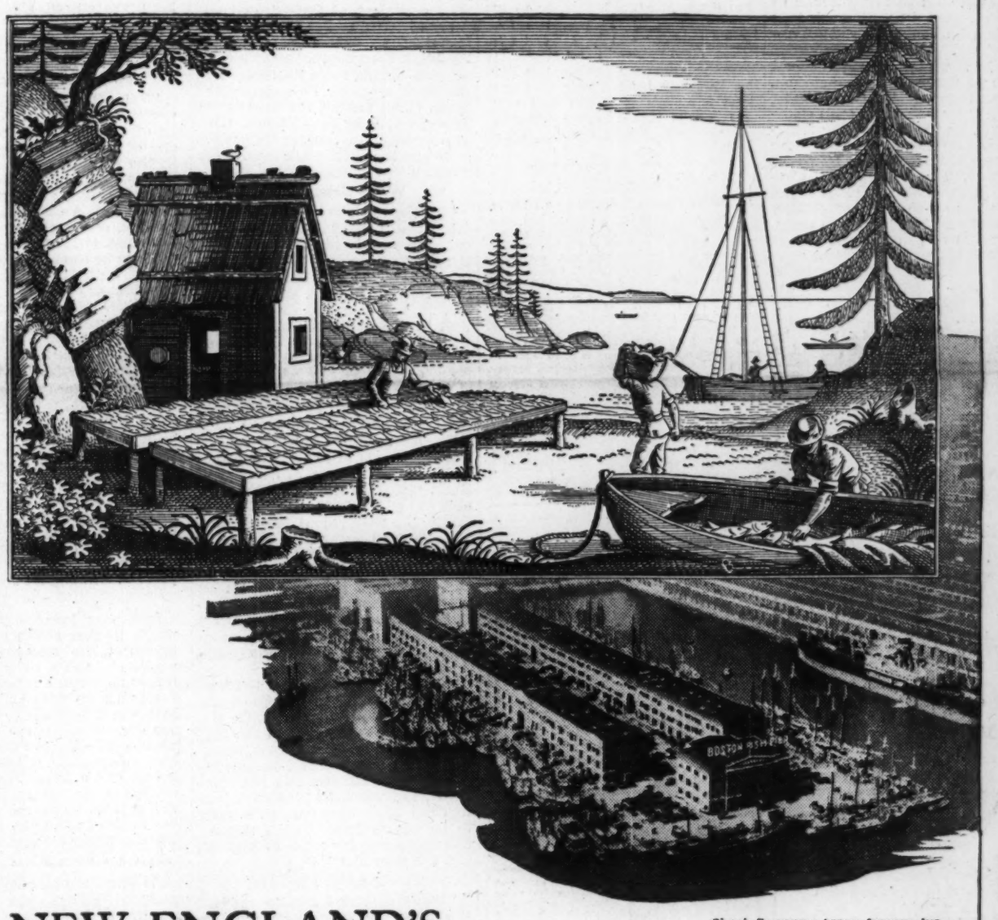

Photo by FAIRCHILD AERIAL SURVEYS, INC.

NEW ENGLAND'S
Oldest Industry Captures Wealth from the Sea

IN 1614, with the hold of his little vessel bulging with cod and haddock, adventurous Captain John Smith landed on Maine's rocky, spruce-covered Monhegan Island and set up drying racks to cure his catch. Six months later two shiploads of his sun-cured product found ready buyers in England and Spain, making the doughty captain richer by £1500.

Today the same clear, green, icy waters yield nearly one-third of America's fish supply and Boston remains the capital of the industry.

Visit Boston's great Fish Pier when you feel the call of the sea this spring. You will find weather-beaten schooners and steam trawlers disgorging their slippery cargo at the rate of a million pounds on a single busy day. And if you have an eye for commerce you will find interest in the Fish Exchange on the Pier, where more fish are sold in an hour than John Smith caught in a year.

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Charlie Gelbert Back at Short For Cardinals

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of a young collegian who in his second year in big league baseball suddenly became a great shortstop, but just as suddenly dropped from sight later when a hunting accident temporarily deprived him of the use of one leg. This accident forced Charlie Gelbert of the St. Louis Cardinals to stage one of the most sensational comebacks in the history of the game.

Cheers of the 1932 season were still ringing in Gelbert's ears when he and several companions packed up their camping equipment and set out on a hunting trip in the fall of that year. The details of this trip are incidental; but when it was over Gelbert had sustained an injury that nearly everyone agreed would write finish to his baseball career and perhaps even keep him from walking again.

All through the 1933 and 1934 seasons Gelbert was only a spectator at the Cardinals' games. Even as late as last winter the "experts" said that the former short fielder could not possibly win his way back into the St. Louis lineup. The Cards had secured Leo Durocher since Gelbert's departure and all National Leaguers know that Durocher, although a weak hitter, is the last word in fielding shortstops.

Gelbert, however, kept strengthening his leg and looking ahead to the day when he would again be out there between second and third bases, knocking down line drives for good old St. Louis. Born of athletic stock, Charlie attended Lebanon Valley College before turning to professional ball, where he starred in basketball, football and baseball and in all won eleven letters in sports. His father went through the University of Pennsylvania, being a sensation as a football player on teams of 1894, '95 and '96 being picked on Walter Camp's all-America elevens for those years. So Charlie, with this background to help him, went to work on a task they said he couldn't accomplish—a comeback.

All last winter young Gelbert hiked and worked in a gymnasium. He spent many hours tramping through snow drifts and open country, until, by the time spring training season opened, he was ready for an attempted comeback. Down at Bradenton, Fla., where the Cardinals pitch their training camp, Charlie was off to a slow start. Few people even noticed he was in camp. One or two of the baseball writers mentioned his presence, but in their stories they told how the once great Gelbert was limping about the infield, favoring one leg at every opportunity.

However, Gelbert knew what he was doing, which is something the scribes didn't know. He was taking play easy at the start, instead of being too ambitious. Overwork at the beginning might have meant a quick ending.

When the 1935 National League campaign opened, Gelbert was on the Cardinal bench, where nearly everyone said he would be. But he didn't stay there. Every once in a while Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cards would insert a pinch hitter for Durocher late in the game and Gelbert was called upon to replace Durocher. Charlie also substituted at second base. St. Louis fans proclaimed him a handy relief man.

True, he was a handy relief man, but finally Frisch noticed that he was so handy the team needed him regularly. On June 8 in St. Louis, against the Cubs, Gelbert started the first game of a doubleheader at shortstop and stayed right in there through most of the second game. The following day he was back in there again, and, although he made one error in the field in eight chances, he smashed out a home run, double and two singles in five trips to the plate. Charlie Gelbert has come back.

"I'm in good shape," said Gelbert yesterday, "and by good shape I mean that my leg is strong, I don't get tired walking, and I can run, too. You can tell everybody that I am back in that lineup to stay."

* * *

The Cardinals, who always seem to get off to a slow start in the pennant race, are sailing along smoothly at present. Yesterday, although kept idle here in Boston, they gained a full game on the leading Giants, who dropped a doubleheader to the Cincinnati Reds. It was the first time this year the New York club has lost two games in one afternoon.

In the American League, the Boston Red Sox took a pair of games from the Detroit Tigers and went into fourth place in the standing. Bob Grove and Wes Ferrell pitched for the Red Sox.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

June 12, 1910

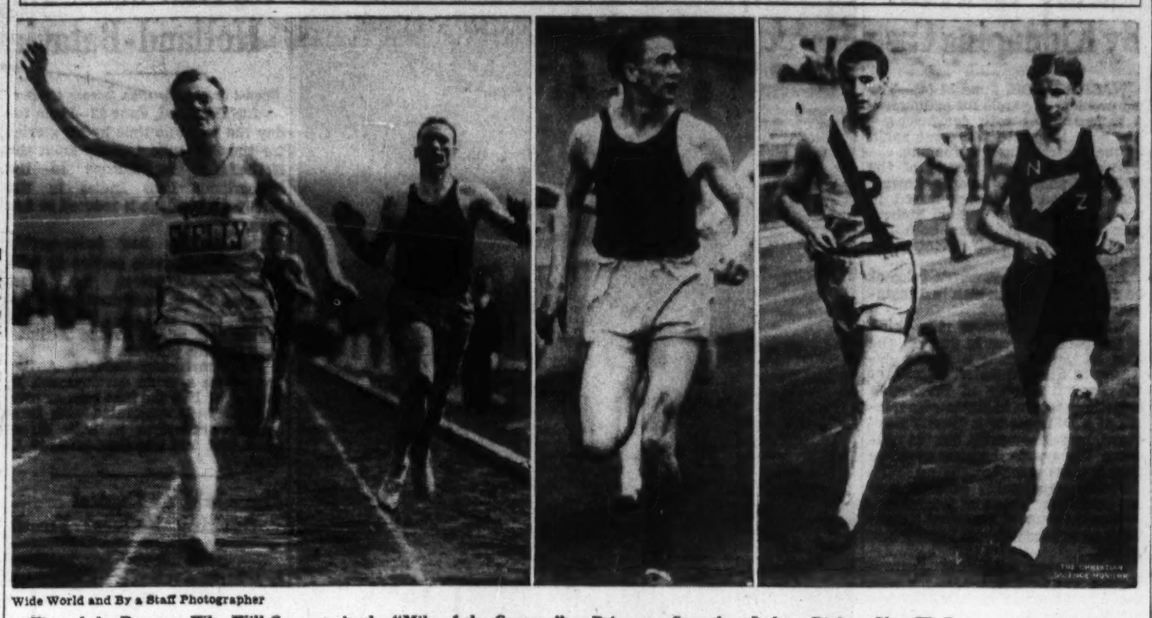
TY COBB stole individual honors for the past week in the American League. The Detroit star continued to lead the league in stolen bases, with 28; was second to Bush, a teammate, in runs scored, with 36, and was second to Lajoie in batting, with an average of .379. Lajoie was hitting .419.

Williamson Gets Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The annual Patterson Medal, a gold emblem, awarded to the University of North Carolina student whose record combines general excellence in athletics, sportsmanship and morale, also leadership and general conduct, has been awarded this year to Harry Williamson, of High Point. The 1935 winner, star in cross-country and track meets, is one of the foremost milers in the South. He was a self-help student who earned most of his college expenses as a head waiter.

Is the 4.05-Miler Here?



Wide World and By a Staff Photographer

Five of the Runners Who Will Compete in the "Mile of the Century" at Princeton Saturday. Left to Right—Glen W. Dawson, Glenn V. Cunningham, Gene G. Venzke, William R. Bonthron, John E. Lovelock

Matty Geis Looks For Greatest Mile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12—"A mile in four minutes? No, but a 4:05 mile is possible. It will be the greatest race ever run," stated Matty Geis, Princton University track coach, in discussing the mile race between Bonthron, Cunningham, Lovelock, Venzke, Dawson and Mangan, which will be part of the second annual Princeton invitation track meet here next Saturday.

For two consecutive years, the mile standard has fallen in Palmer Stadium, once to the heels of Jack Lovelock, the New Zealander who was then a student at Oxford, and last year to Glenn Cunningham, the Kansas flyer. When these two toe the mark Saturday, with extra competition coming from Bill Bonthron, the iron man of Princeton track fame; Gene Venzke, the first person to break 4:10 for the distance; Glen Dawson and Joe Mangan, Matty Geis feels sure the world mark will receive a severe jolt.

Wants Competition

"Lovelock thinks he can run it in 4:05," Matty said. "He's only coming over this year instead of waiting for the Olympics to get the competition of Cunningham and Bonthron, who may retire afterward. Cunningham, too, feels he can make four laps in that time, and he is anxious to set the record where it won't be touched for several years."

As for Gene Venzke, who has consistently run behind Bonthron and Cunningham since his one brilliant indoor season four years ago as a schoolboy at Hill, the Tiger mentor feels that he is in the best condition of his life. At the recent heptagonal track meet he ran the 800-meter distance in 1m. 50.2s., unofficially to shatter the IC4A record, besides winning the 1500-meter race.

Dawson and Mangan, who have been added to the race during the past few days, are both fine mile runners although they have not shown the speed at this distance which would seem to put them on an equal footing with Cunningham, Bonthron and Lovelock.

Turning to a discussion of the man he trained, and who performed the amazing feat of winning both the 800 and 1500-meter runs in the 1933 and 1934 intercollegiate meets, Matty Geis's face lit up. "Bonthron has his heart set on winning this race. Regardless of what the time is, or how well the other boys do, Bill intends to be out in front. That's unusual determination for him to express, and I believe him."

Two Records First Day

Three years ago nobody realized the worth of the cinder oval in Palmer stadium because it had never boasted stars of sufficient brilliance to bring it out, but by sundown of June 16, 1934, it was definitely recognized as one of the world's fastest. That was the day of the first invitation track meet. Four races were run, and two new world's records made.

Cunningham negotiated the fastest mile ever run by man to beat Bill Bonthron by 40 yards in the time of 4m. 6.7s., with Venzke running third. The other record was set up by Ben Eastman at 1m. 48.8s., for the half mile. Ideal conditions, which Matty Geis describes as "warm without being excessively hot and no wind" were prevalent then, and, if the weather is as good this year, Geis expects at least three more marks to fall.

The international track meet in July, 1933, between the teams of Oxford-Cambridge and Princeton-Cornell, produced the first great record on the Princeton track. That day Jack Lovelock set up the then new mile mark of 4m. 7.6s., with Bonthron in second place hanging up a new American time of 4m. 8.7s. Since then the New Zealander has beaten Bonthron three times, while Bonthron managed to score a smashing triumph in their final meeting of the European tour last summer—at Paris.

When Bonthron left for Europe last year, he had three victories over Cunningham to two wins for the latter, and had a record in the 1500-meter to stand against Cunningham's newly created standard in the mile. During the indoor season last winter, however, the Kansan flyer definitely established his superior with three victories, Venzke coming up from his customary third to take second in two of them.

But the story will be different this June, according to Coach Geis. "Last winter Bill was leading a very irregular life," he explained today, "getting his own breakfasts, eating lunches and dinners in different places, and sometimes working at night. A 4m. 15s.-mile was all he could be expected to do."

A week ago, though, Bonthron took up residence in Princeton and now commutes to his job in New York. Every day he gets a workout on the cinder path of Palmer Stadium, scene of many triumphs as captain of the Tiger track team. He is also getting plenty of good food, and has time for normal relaxation.

"Yes," said Matty, "it's going to be the world's greatest mile race."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Meets That Should Make History

THE next two week ends will see a couple of track and field meets which should make sports history. One of them is the second annual invitation meet which will be held this Saturday at Princeton, N. J., under the auspices of Princeton University, and the other is the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet which will be held at Berkeley, Calif., the following Friday and Saturday under the auspices of the University of California. It will be the first time that the N. C. meet has gone to the Pacific coast, and the list of athletes whose expenses have been guaranteed shows that one of the greatest collection of college champions ever assembled will be seen on the track of the Golden Bears.

Staff Photo

George F. Anderson

Owens vs. Anderson and Draper

While the competition in all of the events on the N. C. A. A. program should be of a very high order, with more than one of the present records due to be put in the discard, the events in which Jesse Owens, famous Ohio State University athlete, competes, are bound to receive the most attention. He is nominated to compete in four events, but there is a possibility that he will not take part in the 220-yard low hurdles, confining his day's work to the 100- and 220-yard dashes and the running broad jump. In the sprints he will face the strongest opposition he has been called upon to meet this spring, as George F. Anderson of California, Pacific coast college champion in both events, and Foy Draper of Southern California, the Trojan who defeated Anderson in the 200 meters at the IC4A games, will give the Buckeye all the racing he will want over the short distances. We are picking the Ohio State star to win both, with their world's records coming close to falling before the winner's time.

The Broad Jump and Low Hurdles

When it comes to the broad jump, Owens's opposition is in for a very strenuous afternoon. It is nothing these days for Owens to better 26 feet every time he competes in the event, and if there is any other college athlete who has this spring come within a foot of his record jump of 26ft. 8¾in., made in the Big Ten championships, we have failed to hear about it. Should he decide to compete in the low hurdles, one of the greatest battles ever waged in that event should be witnessed, with Glenn F. Hardin of Louisiana State University, the present titleholder, battling him every step of the way, and a new record for the winner. Four events in such a field as will be competing at Berkeley is a monumental task even for such a great athlete as Owens, and yet he has shown in at least two high-grade meets this year that he is fully capable of winning all four with record performances in each.

Princeton's Invitation Mile

Last year Princeton University inaugurated an invitation meet in which leading athletes took part in their specialties. There were five events on the program, and in two of them new world's records were made, while in a third a new track record was set up, and in a fourth a new field mark registered. Only in the two-mile run did the athletes fail to set up some kind of a new mark. This year six events are to be held, the 120-yard high hurdles having been added. While the entries for the various events are of the highest order, the one-mile run and pole vault will be the two that will attract the most attention and produce the best competition. The mile run will have the present world's record-holder and a former record-holder as well as the world's record-holder at 1500 meters among the six contestants, while the pole vault will have the present world-record holder and the Yale star who broke it two weeks ago battling to see if one of them cannot better the 14ft. 5¼in. mark recently set up by Keith S. Brown.

Helen Wills Moody May Lose Nickname

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Sweeping along toward her second successive tournament title, Helen Wills Moody today trounced Nancy M. Lyle of England in the third round of the Kent tennis championship, 6—1, 6—2.

The Californian, attempting a comeback after being on the sidelines for nearly two years, played perhaps the best tennis she has flashed since she came to England a few weeks ago. Her British rival was outclassed throughout. By her victory, Mrs. Moody qualified for the semifinals where she will meet either Katherine Stammers or Eileen Bennett Whittingstall on Friday.

Mrs. Moody hasn't dropped a match in her tennis comeback campaign yet but she's in imminent danger of losing her old nickname, "poker face."

In the course of a brilliant 6—3, 6—1 victory over Ermyntrude Hilda Harvey yesterday, the Californian distinctly smiled three times and once almost laughed aloud as a high wind played unexpected pranks with the ball.

Mrs. Moody appears to be taking the game much less seriously than she used to. She thoroughly enjoys every point and grins appreciatively at the crowd's near-idolatrous applause.

Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, one of the British favorites, eliminated R. Mary Hardwicke, the English girl who nearly conquered Mrs. Moody in the St. George's hill tournament last week, 6—4, 7—5.

Frenchmen Capture The Bonnardel Cup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 12—Professional exhibition lawn tennis, as maintained and carried on in the United States by William T. Tilden 2d, and his associates under the aegis of the International Professional Players' Association, received a severe blow yesterday, when a team from France, composed of Martin Plaa and young Robert H. Ramillion, carried off the international trophy, the Bonnardel Cup, by a score of 4 matches to 1, even without the aid of their leading star, Henri Cochet.

Resuming play after two days' delay, on the clay courts of Westchester Country Club, the two remaining singles matches in the series both went to the Frenchmen, who held a 2-to-1 lead as the result of the first day of play, on Sunday.

First, Plaa, who has been the chief standby of the invaders, defeated Bruce P. Barnes, second American selection, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1, reversing the result in the American championships at Orange, when Barnes won a five-set battle.

But the greatest surprise came in the second match, when Ramillion cleanly outplayed Tilden for the first half of their match, using his impressive service and fine backhand with great effect, and won over the American master player, 6—0, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Barnes had defeated Ramillion, and his victory over Tilden came as a great surprise. Even though the match would have had no effect on the retention of the trophy, Tilden is not the kind of player to lose a match without an effort, and the superior play of the young Frenchman was totally unexpected.

Elected Golf Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12—John Francis Malloy '36, of Washington, D. C., has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity golf team for the 1936 season. Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics, announced yesterday. Robert C. Mayo, '36, of Washington, was advanced from assistant manager to manager.

College Baseball Results

Temple 3, Princeton 2.
Yale 13, Al Stars 9.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	18	.625
Chicago	25	19	.568
Cleveland	24	21	.533
Boston	25	22	.532
Detroit	24	23	.522
Washington	22	25	.468
Philadelphia	19	25	.432
St. Louis	13	30	.302

Results June 11

Boston 3, Detroit 1.
Boston 5, Detroit 2.
New York 7, St. Louis 4.
New York 9, St. Louis 3.
Washington 9, Chicago 8.
Chicago 9, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	13	.690
St. Louis	27	18	.660
Pittsburgh	30	20	.600
Brooklyn	23	21	.523
Chicago	21	21	.500
Cincinnati	19	26	.422
Philadelphia	15	26	.366
Boston	11	30	.268

Results June 11

Cincinnati 4, New York 1.
Cincinnati 3, New York 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 4.
One game postponed.

Sporting Around the Hub

New England Senior Golfers Invade Woodland

MORE than 100 interesting oldsters, ranging in years from 55 to the other side of 80, who keep themselves young by playing the game of golf, gathered at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., yesterday. They completed the first round of the annual two-day competition of the New England Senior Golfers' Association.

Charles C. Handy of Salem, recently granted membership after three years of waiting, celebrated by taking the halfway lead with a gross of 81. Handy is playing in Class D (55 to 59). Yesterday, he went out in 43, which gave no indication that he was going places since a few of the others also scored 43's on the outward nine. Coming home, Handy started with a 6 on the tenth, and was soon four over par for the first five inward holes. However, his brilliant finish with two 3's and two 4's, one under par, gave him the leadership of the day.

John Gammons, president of the Rhode Island Golf Association; Robert Wade of Woodland, A. R. Stedfast of Winthrop and Albert Harrison of Fall River tied for second at 83.

College Girls' Tennis—The annual college girls' invitation tennis tournament will get under way next Tuesday on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. Kathryn Pearson of Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, will not defend the title she won last spring. Helen Fulton of the University of California has written to Mrs. George W. Wightman and stated that she would like to compete, but no entry had been received today. Helen L. Jones, Marian Wood, Mary E. Cutter and Virginia Arnold, all local girls, are almost certain to compete. Miss Fulton intends to compete for the Mary K. Browne Cup at Painesville, Ohio, this week.

N. E. A. A. U. Track Meet—The 1935 track and field championships of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held Sunday afternoon, June 23, at the new Freebody Park Stadium, Newport, R. I., sponsored by the city of Newport. The meet is open to all registered athletes of the New England association. J. Frank Facey of 36 Prospect Street, Cambridge, Mass., is the registrar. Entrance fee will be 50 cents for each event. The entries close on June 18 with George V. Brown, chairman, track and field committee, care of John Farrington, 138 Oakdale Avenue, Pawtucket, R. I.

Single Game Tomorrow—The Boston Braves and St. Louis Cardinals are scheduled to play a single baseball game tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field, starting at 3:15 o'clock. Either Paul or Dizzy Dean will probably pitch for the Cardinals. The scheduled game that was postponed here yesterday will be played as part of a doubleheader on Aug. 18.

Here and There—Alice Bridges, New England swimming star, plans to practice in the New York district for a week or so before she defends her backstroke laurels at the national meet in New York in July . . . Watertown's Edward P. Batchelder, assistant baseball coach at Tufts and former football and baseball star at the Jumbo college, has been named to coach sports at Reading High School . . . Brae Burn took the lead in the Boston Four-Ball Golf League yesterday, defeating Charles River, 10½ to 4½. The Country Club dropped from first place to third behind Winchester . . . Boston Y. M. C. A. will defend its title in the fourteenth annual Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. track and field meet at Tech Field, Cambridge, June 22.

Marshall May Head Braves—A small syndicate, headed by George P. Marshall, president of the Boston Redskins professional football team, is said to be interested in purchasing the Braves baseball club. If the deal goes through, Marshall would succeed Judge Emil E. Fuchs as president of the Braves. Judge Fuchs said this morning that Marshall is known to be interested in the purchase of the club, although nothing definite has transpired as yet.

Over the Net

European Davis Cup Play

COMPETITION in European zone Davis Cup tennis has narrowed down to the semifinal round, which must be completed by June 20. The four surviving nations are South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Australia and Germany. South Africa will face Czechoslovakia, and Australia and Germany will battle for the other final-round bracket. Australia and Czechoslovakia are favored to meet in the final. The winner will meet the United States in the interzone final at Wimbledon on July 20, 22 and 23.

In the quarterfinal round of the European zone play, just completed, Germany defeated Italy at Berlin, 4 to 1; Australia won from France at Paris, 3 to 2; Czechoslovakia eliminated Japan, 4 to 1, at Praha, and South Africa came out ahead of Poland at Warsaw, 3 to 2.

Fred Marberry Released

DETROIT, Mich., June 12 (AP)—Fred "Firpo" Marberry, pitcher, who has been with the Detroit Tigers' pitching staff since 1932, was given his unconditional release by the Tigers yesterday afternoon.

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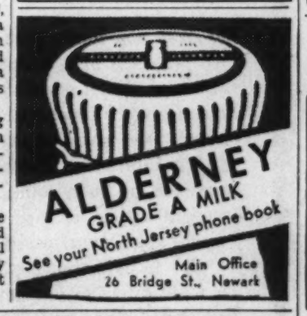
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Clubwomen for World Court And Birth Control Information

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 12—The Triennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has reaffirmed the organization's stand in favor of the World Court after defeating an attempt to tack on a reservation "that the code of law to be administered by the World Court shall not contain inequalities based on sex."

The resolution, together with one favoring the dissemination of scientifically regulated birth control information which was passed by a vote of 43 to 17, were the two most important acts of the closing hours of the convention before the adjournment here today.

The commitment on behalf of the World Court was presented by Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, of Port Chester, N. Y., chairman of resolutions and the move to amend it to provide equality for women was immediately made by Mrs. Harvey Wiley of Washington, D. C., an active member of the National Woman's Party, and seconded by Mrs. Emma A. Fox of Detroit, veteran parliamentarian.

Women's Equality

Mrs. Wiley's argument was that the United States "should not in entering the World Court stoop under a lower door than we have in our own country." Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen, of New York City, protested that "Mrs. Wiley thinks that women's equality comes before anything else in the world, while certain standards of values are relative." Mrs. McMullen asserted that "the honor of the United States is involved in its statement of 1926 that it would enter the World Court if certain reservations were agreed to."

Mrs. Fox made a plea "that this big organization should stand by the progress of women made over 300 years for the removal of all legal discriminations."

Mrs. L. L. Blankenburgh, of Philadelphia, honorary vice-president of the federation said, "We have been trying for years to find equality. Don't let us go back now. Let us forget that we are male and female and be people."

Degrading Womanhood

Speaking for the amendment, Mrs. Otto Hahn, of New York City, declared that "the degrading of womanhood, which is going on in Europe is apt to have repercussions in this country."

Miss Avis Long of Missouri, declared that the amendment was unnecessary, since "the cases which come before the World Court have nothing to do with women but deal with treaty rights, neutrality, and international law," and that "it is more important to women and their families not to have war than to have this tacked on to the Court where it does not belong, this amendment for fancied equality."

The discussion was concluded by Mrs. Wiley, who said that there is actually before the Court a world code proposing a lower stand on nationality rights for women than is held to by the United States and that "the cornerstone of world law should include equality for women."

Marked Increase

The vote was not altogether a loss for the stand of the National Woman's Party for the absolute legal equality of women since 142 women were in favor to 256 against, showing a marked increase of friendliness on the part of this, one of the most conservative of women's organizations.

The World Court resolution passed with only 39 dissenting votes.

The birth control resolution produced an even longer debate, in which Mrs. David S. Long of Harrisonville, Mo., asked "Who has the wisdom to say whether or not a child should be born?"

Mrs. George T. Palmer of Springfield, Ill., offered an array of statistics in staccato fashion, including the statement that 85 per cent of the children born in 1933 were to families on relief. Mrs. T. V. Moore of Miami, Fla., said that the state health board is in favor of making information available but is unable to give out the facts.

Dr. Mary Baughman of Richmond, Va., stated that the Virginia Federation is in favor of making information available.

Amount of Relief

Dr. Louise Peirce, of Lima, Ohio, who was defeated by Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, for the presidency, said: "The Government determines the amount of relief which a family may have for each of its members, why should it not let parents have the information with which to regulate the number of their dependents."

"The proposed resolution is neither political nor religious and it imposes no responsibility on any individend, declared Mrs. S. Blair Luckie, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the department of legislation which sponsored the resolution.

"It now is a violation of the penal code for this information to be sent by public carrier. Those of you who have argued against the resolution on the ground that this information is now obtainable in any drug store, are innocently endorsing such violations. Let us make the sending out of scientifically controlled information legal. I hold in my hand that endorsement by 148 clubs, fourteen states, and a number of city and district federations, all dated and properly attested."

Lynching Resolution

The only other resolution on which there was any adverse discussion was that opposing lynching and asking the state federations "to apply such educational activities as will uphold laws prohibiting this iniquitous practice."

Mrs. H. B. Ritchie of Athens, Ga., asked if the resolution committed the federation to support any bill in Congress which "has been, is, or may be proposed," to which Miss Julia Jaffray of New York City, chairman of the Public Welfare Department, replied, "No," adding, "I do not believe that any congressional action can control lynching; there must be an educational campaign."

Dr. Mariana Bartola of San Francisco remarked, "It is more important to speed up the action of courts. We have two or three notorious cases in my state which have been running along for from one to three years. That is what makes people get tired and take the law into their own hands."

Explained Opposition

When the vote had disclosed an uncounted number of those in favor and only four opposing votes, Mrs. Ritchie explained her opposition by saying: "I guarantee to find within my own vocabulary just as strong words against lynching as any of you, but I believe that the resolution should deplore all mob violence and all violations of the law and that we should announce ourselves as being in favor of all law enforcement."

There was general applause which led Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., retiring national president to remark, "I wish that we had had Mrs. Ritchie's fine words before us in the form of an amendment to the resolution."

There was an unanimous adoption of resolutions indorsing universal finger printing, more effective cancer control, a study of the right of residents of the District of Columbia to voting, representation in Congress and the same access to courts as is enjoyed by the citizens of any state, and use by the states of the opportunity to obtain federal aid for health and child welfare.

Democracy Declaration

The convention also adopted "a declaration for democracy," which stated, "We believe that Communism, Fascism and other political systems which tend to curtail free expression of thought, or any programs which tend to undermine our democratic form of government and set up dictatorship either of an individual or a group, must be opposed.

"In order to safeguard the rights of free citizenship, we recommend an impartial study of the national and international factual problems which concern the welfare of our country, and

"We remind ourselves that the maintenance of a democracy depends upon the courage and aggregate responsibility of its individual citizens in expressing their principles and convictions through their intelligent votes."

A motion to bar women with remunerative public offices or positions from serving in any appointive capacity in the federation failed to come to a vote through a parliamentary technicality.

Recording Secretary

Mrs. John S. Harvey of Huntington, W. Va., was elected recording secretary in the run-off occasioned by the three-cornered contest of Monday in which none of the candidates received a majority.

In today's sessions Dr. Tracy F. Tyler of Washington, D. C., secretary and research director of the National Committee of Education by radio, proposed that the management of the public broadcasting system be vested in a series of boards, national, regional and state with suitable powers to insure service to both national and local needs.

Chicago was pictured as "the land of self-government" by C. Ray Hansen, Chicago attorney, who gave his own experiences in an election where he said that 150,000 votes had been stolen, "an event which could never occur if the great body of respectable people were present at the polls at every single election."

Work in Elections

Mr. Hansen urged the women to "pour every ounce of strength" into the elections to insure the success of good nominees.

The department dinners were given last evening, Ward M. Canady, assistant to the Federal Housing Administrator, followed speeches by Thomas G. Winter and Dr. Cecil Fairfield Lavell of Grinnell College, Iowa, in an appeal to the fine arts group to work for better housing.

"Two out of every five American homes still have no central heating plant," said Mr. Canady. "One out of every four has no bath or shower. One out of five has no sanitary plumbing of any kind. Hot water in one home out of every three still is made in teakettles and wash boilers. While nine of ten urban homes are wired for electricity, a large percentage are lacking in sufficient outlets for labor-saving devices and proper lighting. Millions of homes have drab, depressing interiors and cramped quarters."

Women Leaders for World Court

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg

Harris & Ewing

Birth Control Inquiry Voted

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 12 (AP)—The American Medical Association voted yesterday to appoint a special committee to investigate birth control and report next year.

The action was the first the organization ever has taken on the controversial matter. Delegates emphasized it was neither an indorsement nor a condemnation of birth control.

University Wins in Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The University of North Carolina has won its points in a suit involving funds which the institution receives from the estate of Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler Bingham. Announcement to this effect was made here by Attorney General A. A. F. Seawall, the information coming from New York, where suit was filed by Scott M. Loftin, receiver for the Florida East Coast Railway. The contention was set up that the money should be applied to the debts of the railroad, to the exclusion of other beneficiaries.

Montreal Hears U. S. Recovery Plan Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 12—At yesterday's session of the National Conference of Social Work, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, was one of the principal speakers. She termed the governmental programs in the United States inadequate for the burden industrial depression has placed upon them, and she attacked the Wagner-Doughton bill for economic security. She asserted that it does not apply to the present unemployed, since it is based upon building up reserves for those who are in secured jobs.

In January, she said, President Roosevelt announced the plan for an appropriation of $4,000,000,000 for work relief, saying that it would provide employment for 3,500,000 unemployed who were then on the relief rolls. Dispatches from Washington now state that the average cost per worker, including materials and overhead for projects planned, is about $2000. This allotment would employ only 2,000,000 workers, even if the money were all spent in a year.

Before the National Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional, the failure to fulfil its avowed purpose to distribute purchasing power in higher wages, and in re-employment through shorter hours was clearly demonstrated, the effect of the codes in restricting production and raising prices to monopoly levels has further decreased the buying power of the wage earner's dollar. Despite the failure of the NRA, concluded Miss Van Kleeck, its sudden termination is already the signal for a further lowering of wage rates, which forecasts a period of stabilized poverty against which social workers must collectively protest.

Music and Games Beneficial

Another speaker was Nova L. Boyd of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Northwestern University. She stated that music, gymnasium and games introduced experimentally into the lives of inmates of the Chicago State Hospital for the Insane brought such excellent results in handling the patients that medical workers who first offered objection became ardent supporters of the work. Nurses reported that wards of violent patients were quieter than before.

She outlined group-work experiments in state institutions and told that similar work brought excellent results in the state school for delinquent girls and the state institution for mental defectives.

Miss Mary J. Breen, professional consultant of the National Recreation Association, New York City, advocated the bringing back of parlor and picnic games that the boys and girls of yesterday played; popularize them for the youth of 1935, she said.

Rules for Campers

Children out camping should not dine in groups of more than 24, to enjoy good health, Idabelle S. De Blois of the National Field Division, Girl Scouts, New York City, advised. She suggested that camp leaders curb the conversations of juvenile campers during mealtimes.

She attributed the success of eliminating illness in the camps of her organization to the facts that every leader is schooled, that careful physical examinations are given youngsters and that good food, adequate sleep and freedom from worry are prescribed.

City children, she added, can be made wakeful by the noises of the woods—or the call of the screech owls. The din of katydids in the trees can be to the child of the sidewalks like the overpowering roar of the elevated to the country child on a first visit to a big city. It is the job of the trained camp leader to overcome all these problems.

Her address championed the cause of mixed recreational activities sponsored by social organizations where boys and girls can meet on equal terms. "During present economic conditions, when young people are having to defer marriage for a long time," she said, "the need for providing recreation opportunity is one of the greatest responsibilities of recreation agencies.

"We ought to give consideration to such activities as folk dances, social games, and especially games that were popular as parlor games, the picnic, and play parties of long ago."

Miss Breen recommended supervised week-end camping trips for mixed groups which many associations have been conducting, mixed classes in manual training, playground baseball and volley ball games for boys and girls, and beach parties, Sunday hikes, dances, and Sunday discussions for boys and girls.

Only Woman Indian Official

Mrs. William Rogers, 90, of Muskogee, Okla., is the only woman ever to serve as commissioner for the Creek Indian nation.

Economic Expert

Mary Van Kleeck

Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, Who Spoke at the National Conference of Social Work

President Sets Ideal Of Peace to West Point

(Continued from Page 1)

a profession—one in which the need of specialization has greatly increased in recent years. But this is true of many other professions. The development of modern civilization calls for specialization.

Keep Goal Clear

"Yet, with specialization it is essential that those who enter upon a profession, civilian or military, must eternally keep before their eyes the practical relationship of their own profession to the rights, the hopes and the needs of the whole body of citizens who make up the nation. One of the most difficult tasks of government today is to avoid the aggrandizement of any one group and to keep the main objective of the general good clear and unimpaired.

"You who are about to become officers of the highly efficient regular army of the United States will recognize that you are an integral part not only of that army but also of the citizenship of the United states. As a nation we have been fortunate in a geographic isolation which in itself partially protected our boundless resources. To that happy circumstance has been added the priceless blessing of friendship with our near neighbors.

To Promote Tranquility

"It is in full appreciation of our advantageous position and of our own devotion to the cause of peace that our nation's defensive system has always reflected the single purpose that that name implies. We maintain an army to promote tranquility and to secure us from aggression but it is so created and so modest in proportion as to furnish proof that no threat or menace to the rights of others is even remotely intended.

"On some occasions in our history we have reduced our army to a level unjustified by a due regard to our own safety. It was in the conviction that we had again drifted too far in that direction that I have recently approved acts of the Congress to accomplish a partial restoration of the army's enlisted strength and increasing the enrollment of cadets in the United States Military Academy.

Intolerance Opposed

"The greatest need of the world today is the assurance of permanent peace—an assurance based on mutual understanding and mutual regard. During your careers you will go to many stations at home and abroad, enjoying unusual opportunities to mingle with our own and other people, to learn their points of view and to appreciate their aspirations.

"If you strive at all times to promote friendship and to discourage suspicion, to teach respect for the rights of others and to decry aggression, to oppose intolerance with a spirit of mutual helpfulness—then indeed your services will be of full value to your Government and a source of satisfaction to yourselves. Sympathetic understanding of fellowmen has ever been the hallmark of the leader. Last, but by no means least, you will be worthy of the illustrious traditions of West Point."

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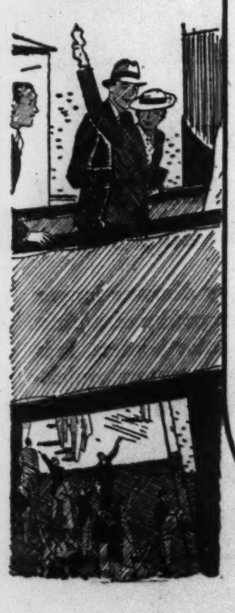

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Small Tots' Trousseaus for Beach and Velocipede

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Diverting Little Frocks

With Tucks, Ruffles and Smart Abbreviated Skirts

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WHEN beaches turn to gold under summer suns and wooded paths hop, skip and jump on their way to sparkling lakes, it is a play world for children. And play has a right to clothes that express it, clothes that are far more than merely comfortable and serviceable—which are merry and amusing.

Marishka Karasz, designer of costumes for tots, gives vent to this idea largely through story-telling cut-outs from gay cottons which she appliqués on frocks. There is the "Go Away" dress with engine and coaches traveling along the bottom of a yoke; and the "It Is Raining" costume with elongated drops descending in windy diagonal lines; and a frock spanned by a rainbow; and, jumping around a hem, in a rippling river, laughing fish.

No Age Barriers

Furthermore the mere fact is diverting that two-year-olds and forty-year-olds are wearing for play the same models. The short with halter-top is now a classic from babyhood to middle age; and slacks with shirts and jackets will encase many a chubby form this summer just as they will encase the attenuated slimness of people taller and older and, in a few cases, wiser! Twin and triplet dresses, and brother-and-sister suits are old stuff; grown-up-and-infant togs are a new privilege for our contemporary children! There is no affectation in the fashion. It is popular because so sensible. Even the little jackets that accompany the children's play suits are not, as might hastily be inferred, a touch of sophistication but protections against the heat of the sun in backless models.

Although the home dressmaker can wisely choose any cotton that has been sanforized-shrunk and is color-fast, to fashion such costumes, and will find seersuckers particularly practical, the majority of shorts and tops shown in the shops are of broadcloth, piqué, percale, and plaid ginghams and linens.

Lord & Taylor has a smart slacks costume in white jersey, combined either with a horizontally-striped Basque shirt or with a mesh shirt that is offered in white and yellow. The square-cut double-breasted jersey jacket may be white or contrasted; if contrasted, a stripe of its color is carried down the seam of the slack.

For Special Occasions

The universal acceptance of the play suit has diminished the number and changed the style of what used to be known as the play dress. The department stores feature in frocks those suitable for parties and tailored types for motoring, visiting, and such in-the-house formalities as eating meals and playing nursery games on rainy days. But the old-time bloomer and pantie frock are not easy to find in ready-mades; and are, indeed, almost totally lacking in styles for ages beyond six years.

For party dresses covering the age span from two to six years, the Empire style prevails, because the little English Princesses wear it. This mode has a comparatively short waist—though it is not now pushed up under the arms—and a flared skirt. It wears a romantic sash or else—a charming revival—a waist line delineated by a narrow black velvet ribbon run through beading.

The smart length for a child's dress is a few inches above her knees. It should be no shorter than the one worn by our maiden on the velocipede. The skirt that is abbreviated to the dimensions of a hip flounce may be picturesque but is not fashionable, either in party or sports models.

Party dresses are fashioned chiefly of dimity, lawn and organdy, in pale blue, pink, yellow, a very clear light red and lettuce green. Organdy is particularly lovely in shadow prints that this summer for the first time are guaranteed to be permanent in their patterning. The designs are as delicate as frost pictures. Tenuous checks also give surface interest to this dainty material.

Tucks and ruffles are even more ubiquitous than shirrings and smockings, and are used to form yokes and shoulder trimmings, giving breadth to the upper portion of the frock which thus balances the flared skirt. The "fashion plates" of the 1880's have yielded up to 1935 one of their favorite modes of trimming, self-puffs set between tiny cordings of the material. These are used charmingly on a pink organdy shown by Lord & Taylor to trim with bands the gathered skirt and to form a yoke and a sleeve and pocket trimming.

Tailored Silhouettes

The materials used for tailored or sports frocks are usually too heavy to drape in Empire lines, and these severer dresses usually hang straight from a shallow yoke, like the gingham one worn by the velocipede rider, or else their pleats, side or box, are stitched down to produce a coat-like silhouette, which may or may not be belted. Piqué is a favorite material for these frocks and may be in white or color. White is the smartest thing for sports, and this summer denotes a greater informality than does color. Dresses of the sports type get much of their interest from such details as appliquéd bandings in contrasted colors and simple, detached embroidery motifs. One white piqué seen had stripes of rose-colored gingham on its round collar and puffed sleeves and also to bind its buttonholes and tie on its pearl buttons. Whatever the style of the frock, it opens in front, where small fingers can manipulate the closing.

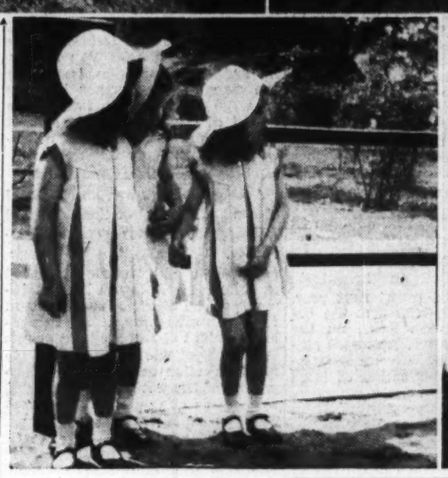
Also in the category of tailored things are the summer ensembles composed of frocks of printed lawn with plain linen coats of the major color, and matching hats with round crowns and comparatively narrow brims. Besides being smart and dainty, these ensembles are very practical, for wherever one summers a child often needs a light coat.

Separate coats appear most often in piqué and corduroy. Corduroy is an excellent material for children's garments and not, so it seems to the writer, used to its full capacity. Reasonably priced, washable, convenient for tailoring, and always dressy in appearance, it can solve many a problem for mothers.

Straw hats are a feature of spring styles, in the case of children, and when warm cloth coats secede to lighter materials, linen hats come into their own. They are not trimmed except by stitching and narrow bands; in some cases two or more of these are offered with one hat, to relate it to costumes of various colors. By the time the advanced age of five or six years is reached, some brims assume a little sophistication, turning up over the left eye, or delineating a forward thrust.

Childhood becomes even less formal in the six-to-twelve age span. "Oh, they just live in their bathing suits and play togs," said one of the buyers interviewed, rapidly pulling out such costumes from her shelves. In response to my request to see frocks, she showed some party models not unlike the younger ones, except that the Empire style is abandoned at this period. "And hats?" I said. "Oh, they don't bother with hats or coats," she replied. "Those are spring items."

But there are children who do not go to camps or beaches, and who, summering with their families in suburbs or inland towns, really need to wear what are commonly known as clothes! For them a small wardrobe of such frocks as the young lady on the velocipede seems to enjoy, is indispensable, and the unusual variety of cotton goods this season gives excitement to their designing. Twin sweater suits are also very practical, worn with separate skirts, full, pleated shorts, or slacks.



Underwood; Gabor Eder

Top Row, Left—Bathing Suits for Tiny Tots. Knitted "Maillots" to Encourage Water Prowess. Center—Pinafore Type of Play Suit With Sunbonnet Hat. Self Ruffles With a Soutache Heading in Contrasted Color. Right—Ready for a Garden Party, in White Piqué Frocks Piped and Ruffled With Color. Lower Left—Tailored Dresses of Linen With Matching Hats. All of These Are Shown by Lord & Taylor. Lower Right—Practical Play Dress for Suburban and Village Sports, of Crinkled Cotton in a Red, White and Blue Plaid, Trimmed With Black Velvet Ribbon. From B. Altman & Co.

When Vegetables Are Delicious

Ways to Cook Them That Keep Flavor and Beauty

Foods for Special Needs—7

By **Hannah Dutaud**

Supervisor of Steward's Department and Teacher in Nurses' Training Course, The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VEGETABLES are endowed with delicious and nourishing elements; also beautified with colorful pigments. The elements of which they are composed are all valuable; nevertheless, we shall not obtain from vegetables all their nourishing properties unless we understand the effect of heat and seasoning upon them.

The gardener understands the different seeds and tubers; the quality of soil they require; and whether they should be planted in sunny or shady places. His knowledge of horticulture makes him a successful gardener. He devotes weeks, even months, to the cultivation of vegetables, and tenderly watches over every plant until the time of harvest. When he gathers the fruitage of his labors and delivers them to his patrons, his responsibility ends and ours begins.

As our friend, the gardener, is aware of the effect of light and soil upon the growth of his plants, so we should know that heat and seasoning will either benefit or injure their delicate flavors and colors. In order to arrive at this point, it is not necessary to study chemistry nor to take up the subject of foods from a purely analytical basis; a few practical tests which can be made in one's kitchen will suffice.

Overcooking

I firmly believe that the greatest injury to vegetables is caused by overcooking — particularly those with green pigments. In this case not only will too long cooking destroy practically all the delicate flavor, but will also injure the color.

Cooking in too large a volume of water plays havoc with the good minerals which are completely lost in the liquid that is discarded. Fortunate is the kitchen that owns a pressure cooker; it is a great help in vegetable cooking. By this process the vegetables require no water and are cooked almost instantly, with no effect upon the color.

Heat reacts in different ways on the coloring matter in vegetables. Excess of heat turns vegetables with green pigments into a yellowish green; this is specially noticeable in spinach. Vegetables with neutral colors, such as cabbage and cauliflower will lose their whiteness and turn reddish brown. If this discoloration is offensive to the eye, the strong flavors resulting from overcooking are equally displeasing to the palate. These unpleasant elements may be avoided through care in shortening the cooking time.

Restoring Freshness

If all fresh green vegetables could be used the moment they are severed from the vines, the preparation and cooking would be a fairly simple matter; but due to the fact that most vegetables have stood in the markets for hours, they need freshening. When washed and prepared, cover vegetables with ice water or crushed ice for at least two hours; this will help restore some of their original crispness. Ice water does not draw out the juices whereas warmer water does. When ready to cook the vegetable, drain off ice water, and barely cover with boiling water. Kettle should be uncovered and the vegetable salted when partly cooked.

In cooking vegetables such as carrots and turnips which contain a large amount of cellulose (the inert substance which constitutes the chief part of the solid framework of plants) longer time is required to break down their tough woody fibers; but in order not to intensify the strong flavors already present, these vegetables should be cut in small pieces to reduce time of cooking. Vegetables with strong odors, such as onions and members of the cabbage family, should be cooked in large volume of water, uncovered. If covered the odors condense and are most unpleasant when liberated. All vegetables should be placed in boiling water—this is an important point to remember, especially when cooking those rich in carbohydrates (the starchy content of vegetables). After careful cooking, the next important step is proper seasoning. Without a doubt cream is the choicest form of oil for seasoning; a little poured over freshly cooked green vegetables gives a pleasing combination that can be obtained no other way. We are very generous with our desserts, lavishing cream, not only in them, but on them when served; and yet we might be accused of extravagance if we use a small amount in seasoning our vegetables. For instance, such homely vegetables as turnips and squash—when cooked, drained and mashed, can be greatly improved by the addition of whipped cream. This gives a fluffy texture and so changes and improves their flavor that they are foods worthy of any festive feast.

Next to cream we suggest seasoning with unsalted butter; if this cannot be procured, common table butter may be clarified and used. To clarify: melt butter slowly over hot water then cool. When cold, the milky, salty substance which settles, should be discarded; this is the unpleasant element which detracts from vegetables. The residual is called clarified butter and is the nearest approach to unsalted butter; it is well to have some on hand for seasoning.

Too often the delicate flavor of vegetables is overpowered by being seasoned with a strong oily substance; for instance bacon fat, which is frequently used, is stronger than the vegetable itself.

Cabbage

Cut cabbage in sections, remove core and shred. Then place in kettle, cover well with boiling water and boil rapidly for three minutes; drain, and again cover with boiling water; boil 15 or 20 minutes or until cabbage is tender, but not soft. Drain and season with salt, pepper, a little heavy cream or clarified butter. The changing of water eliminates some of the strong cabbage flavor.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower is an attractive dish when boiled whole, then covered with a generous layer of fresh buttered crumbs and browned in the oven; but unless the cauliflower is very tender it is better to separate it into flowerets. This shortens the cooking time and there are occasions when it is well to forgo a little beauty in order to prevent discoloration by overcooking.

Spinach

Wash in many waters. Place in large container. No water is needed as there is always enough in the leaves to give necessary moisture. Spinach must be turned frequently while cooking; the moment leaves begin to break and stems seem tender, drain, saving the liquid for cream soup. Chop spinach fine; season with clarified butter, salt, a little sugar, and few drops of lemon juice. Reheat quickly, preferably over steam (this way there is less danger of spinach discoloring). Serve on rounds of buttered toast and decorate with sliced, chopped or stuffed egg. This is an acceptable dish for the main course of a luncheon.

String Beans

Cut beans in narrow shreds lengthwise; an ordinary pod can be cut into 4 or 5 strips. Cover with crushed ice or ice water for several hours; then drain; place in kettle and barely cover with boiling water; cook rapidly for 10 or 15 minutes; the beans should be tender and crisp and a lovely green color. Drain, season with salt, pepper, and add small amount of clarified butter or heavy cream.

Asparagus

Instead of cutting asparagus, bend each stalk separately and they will break where the tender part begins; in this way every particle cooked is edible. Let stand in cold water for an hour then drain. Cover with boiling water; cook until tender; remove from kettle; season with salt, and butter or cream.

French Fried Onions

Peel Spanish onions and cut in slices about three fourths of an inch thick. Separate slices; soak in milk for five minutes; drain; cover thoroughly with flour; fry in deep fat (small quantity at a time). Cook until golden brown; drain on brown paper; salt. These are good served with steak or chops.

The following suggestions may be helpful—particularly when gardens are yielding an abundance of fresh green vegetables:

Radishes

Radishes peeled and cooked until tender, then sauteed in butter make a delicious vegetable served with steak or chops.

Lettuce

Heads of garden lettuce carefully washed and cooked whole are a delicate vegetable for hot summer days. Cook lettuce in small amount of water to which a few drops of olive oil and lemon juice have been added. When cooked (this requires but a few minutes) drain, season with butter, salt and pepper.

Cucumber

Peel cucumbers; cut lengthwise and remove seeds. Cut into large cubes; cook in barely enough water to cover vegetable. When tender (cucumbers cook in few minutes) drain, and serve with cream sauce; a slight amount of cheese added to sauce improves the flavor. This is one of the most delicate of vegetables and is far superior to cucumbers served raw.

Seasoning

Seasoning is a matter of individual taste; therefore, no set rules can be given for that which is a very personal touch in cookery. There are cooks who use numberless herbs in seasoning; this is quite correct provided it is not carried to excess. If by addition of a little nutmeg, a few caraway seeds, or a touch of basil, one can beautify a dish, then it is well to do so, but it should be done sparingly, for the true flavors of the vegetables can easily be spoiled. A very small amount of sugar is an improvement to many vegetables as it helps develop their natural sweetness. One or two drops of peppermint oil or a small piece of peppermint candy, added to carrots while boiling, more than improves their natural flavor. A few fresh mint leaves give added beauty to green peas. A grating of nutmeg is a good addition to spinach. Lemon served with green vegetables, such as string beans, is a good accompaniment.

Vegetables of delicate flavors should be frequently used when cooking to meet specific needs. They must be fresh and cooked in small quantities. When served in liquid form they must be put through a sieve; and for additional food value add to vegetable liquid a small amount of cream about 1 part cream to 2 parts liquid. Considering that one's taste frequently changes, it behooves us to be minutemen, prepared to meet any emergency. This means foresight in having on hand requisite foods, in order to avoid unnecessary delays.

The nature of this cooking requires alertness, and it is imperative that the best of materials be used. What a wonderful day it will be when we all envisage cooking as did Ruskin: "To be a good cook means the knowledge of all fruits, vegetables, herbs, balms and spices and all that is savory in meats. It means carefulness, inventiveness, watchfulness, willingness, readiness of appliance. It means the economy of your great-grandmother and the science of modern chemists; it means much tasting and no wasting; it means English thoroughness, French art and Arabian hospitality."

[There is one more article in this series. It will appear next Wednesday.]

Favorite Recipes

In Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cheese Soufflé

Make a white sauce of
4 tablespoons butter, melted,
4 tablespoons flour added and mixed until smooth and
1 cup milk. When cooked to a smooth consistency, add
3 egg yolks, beaten until thick and lemon colored.
1 cup grated cheese, plain American,
Salt and pepper to taste and
3 egg whites beaten stiff. Pour into a buttered casserole, place in a pan of nearly boiling water and cook until set, about 20 minutes, in a moderate oven, 325 degrees Fahrenheit, being careful not to let the water boil. Serve immediately, with crisp toast, or hot buttered rolls. Serves six. This makes a nice Sunday night supper.

Gelatine Salad

Make up a pint of commercial lemon gelatine by directions. While cooling mix the following together:
3 tablespoons vinegar
dash of cayenne pepper
¼ teaspoon salt
2 slices canned pimientos, cut in strips,
2 medium cucumber sweet pickles, cut fine,
1 cup finely chopped celery
1 cup chopped pecan meats. When gelatine begins to thicken, stir in above mixture, set in cold place to harden. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves with mayonnaise and a dash of paprika. A pretty effect for individual servings can be carried out with care in decorating small molds. This is delicious to serve at luncheons with cold meats. Serves six.

Pecan-Molasses Pie

Mix together
2 cups milk
½ cup ribbon cane molasses
½ cup sugar
4 tablespoons cornstarch, moistened with water,
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon allspice and
Dash of nutmeg. Cook over fire, stirring constantly, until it thickens smoothly. Take from fire and add
2 eggs, slightly beaten, and
1 cup broken pecan meats. Pour into a previously baked pie shell, place in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until set and brown.

Mrs. E. B. W., Texas

What three dishes are favorites in your family? Why not take a family vote and send us the results—the recipes—for printing in this column? Only please have pity on your editor and write the recipes in our form and on only one side of the paper. And also, although we print only initials and state, be sure to include your name and address for our files.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Kitchen Sets

Attractive containers for sugar, flour, or cookies may be made by painting tins that some kinds of crackers come in. I give these tins three thin coats of quick drying enamel, and then add to the cover a glass knob from the five and ten cent store. Also a large sized marshmallow tin, treated in the same way, is used for picnic lunches. Another is inverted and makes an excellent cake cover. These tins add greatly to the gaiety and color of one's kitchen.

Mrs. E. H. W., New York

New Career for Egg Timer

A three-minute egg timer placed near the telephone when making long-distance calls can serve as a useful check on the time of speaking, as rates are usually based on three-minute periods.

Light and Crisp

I find that pie will come out of the oven with the undercrust light and crisp, if the unbaked lower crust is allowed to chill in the ice box before the filling is added.

A Rug Cleaner

I make a cleaner for rugs by boiling for a few minutes equal parts of cider vinegar and water to which a little salt has been added. The rug should be thoroughly vacuumed to remove all loose grit and dirt before the liquid cleaner is applied. I find that this cleaner not only removes all spots from the rug but also brightens and restores the color.

Mrs. M. L., Washington

Fresh Brown Sugar

I find that brown sugar will keep fresh if the top of the box is cut off, and the box placed in a tall can.

Mrs. E. J. N., New Jersey

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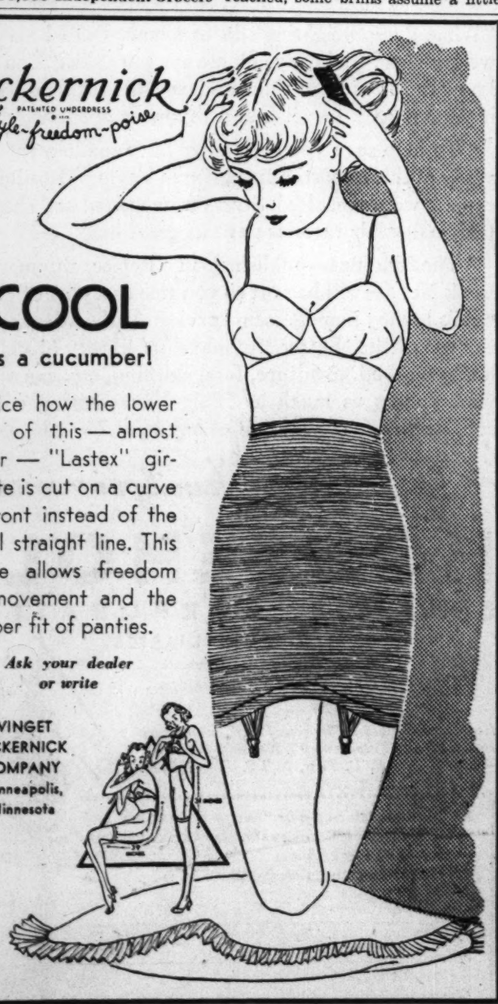

COOL
as a cucumber!

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'The Shorte, Swifte and Secrete Writing by Character'

THERE are moods in which Gregory feels disgruntled with the twentieth century. The slightest thing then serves as a match to kindle a bonfire of grumbles. The other evening it was shorthand.

"Not only are our handwritings for the most part ugly and illegible, but we are too lazy even to write out what we mean and invent ourselves, forsooth, a shorthand. Shorthand! Lazyhand, I should call it," and he banged his own hand down on the table.

Remembering my own efforts to learn shorthand, I opened my mouth to remark that shorthand was not my idea of a lazy person's hobby. I know Gregory pretty well by now; and, realizing that a matter of opinion would only fan the flame, I put forward instead matters of fact.

"*We* weren't the inventors of shorthand," I began.

"Well, of course, I know that, you old pedant. Pitman was, in 1900 or so."

"Nearly a hundred years ago," I countered crisply. "'Pitman's Stenographic Shorthand' was published to sell at fourpence in 1837. And the second edition, known as 'Phonography,' sold for one penny in 1840. But you're beginning with the tip of the horse's nose instead of with the cart, Gregory. Shorthand wasn't originated in nineteenth-century England, but in ancient Greece and Rome."

♪ ♪ ♪

GREGORY WINCED. "'THE glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome.' You don't tell me that there was any such base, such servile, such despicable device as shorthand in ancient Greece and Rome."

I began to feel pleased that I had once attended, rather by accident, a lecture on the subject. "In the British Museum at this very moment," I began impressively, "there is a certain third-century manuscript. It consists of seven wooden tablets covered with wax on both sides, and two covers to the 'book' both coated and inscribed on the inner side. The inscriptions clearly prove that this is the exercise book of a shorthand scholar. The Romans went further and taught the subject in their schools. And you, American Gregory, have no cause to despise shorthand, an art in which the Emperor Titus himself was proficient. *Notae Tironianae*, the best known system, was probably worked out by Marcus Tullius Tiro, Cicero's freedman."

The flames were leaping less recklessly now. "That's interesting," Gregory admitted. "It seems a pity that such a reputable craft should have degenerated so sadly in modern Europe and America. You must admit that it's now ephemerally utilitarian and nothing more."

"If it hadn't been for the shorthand of the piratical reporters who attended the Globe and other theaters in Elizabethan London, we should now probably lack large portions of the text of Shakespeare's plays," I retorted; but Gregory has small interest in textual criticism and a fiery flash shot up again in his eyes.

♪ ♪ ♪

"PEPYS' DIARY," I continued, thinking aloud more gently, "Is it utilitarian, of interest to the social historian and to no one else? If Pepys hadn't known shorthand, he'd never have had the time to write so prolifically—and so delightfully."

"Yes," admitted Gregory. "I opened the diary the other night, and was reading of that Sunday jaunt to Epsom with his wife and Mrs. Turner; how he took the women folk to the woods, and they all got lost in the thickets, 'and I could not find the way into any of the walks in the wood, which indeed are very pleasant if I could have found them.' And yes," he went on briskly, as though fearing that I might interrupt, but indeed I was too well pleased with the digression to wish to return from it, "I learned a bit by heart once, how that same day they 'walked upon the Downes where a flock of sheep was, and the most pleasant and innocent sight that ever I saw in my life. We found a shepherd and his little boy reading, far from any house or sight of people, the Bible to him' and the old man turned out to have been a servant in Pepys' family. Certainly that's a good point. Stenography justified itself in recording the Diary, if it hasn't before or since."

♪ ♪ ♪

"STENOGRAPHY'S NOT THE only name," I said, gathering the conversation again to myself. "The Greek root in 'stenography' means 'narrow, close'; we find also 'tachygraphy' from the Greek for 'swift.' And did I ever show you my 'Brachygraphy'—that's from the Greek for 'short'—'or an easy and Compendious System of Short-Hand, Adapted to the various Arts, Sciences and Professions, Improved after more than Forty Years Practice and Experience by Thomas Gurney: And brought still nearer to Perfection upon the present Method by Joseph Gurney'?" Rolling off this fluent title-page, I went over to the bookcase, and brought down the small, nearly square brown leather book, in its Ninth Edition that had come to America through an Oxford bookseller's catalogue just a year ago.

"It originally sold for half a guinea," noted Gregory wonderingly. "So it might well, with its fine engraved frontispiece of Thomas Gurney, his books and his quill, the inkpots, the sand-shaker and the paper with the shorthand inscription."

"Not forgetting the four sets of laudatory verses that preface the work," I added. "Dr. Timothy Bright had issued his 'Characterie: An Arte of Shorte, Swifte and Secrete Writing by Character' in 1588, it should be remembered, and John Willis's 'Arte of Brachygraphie' went into fourteen editions between 1602 and 1647. Shelton's method, adapted from Willis's, was the one that Pepys used and, incidentally, it was adapted to German, Dutch and Latin. Still there was probably some justification for crying:

"'But slow the speaking hand, till Gurney sprung,
And formed the finger rival to the tongue.'

"Gurney's subjects, Gregory, were lofty enough:

"'Lo! here a line confines a Tully's rage,
Or Livy's empire stretches half a page.'

"See how, unconsciously, the spirit of the century reveals itself," I continued, myself this time the digressor. "Here is a writer speaking of:

"'The gem-set concave of the midnight pole,
Where wand'ring worlds in wild confusion roll,'

while in the next set of verses another rejoices that this is the eighteenth century, for

"'in less enlighten'd ages hadst thou liv'd,
Gurney, thine art had witchcraft been believ'd.'

"How enlightened an age indeed would this appear to Jeans or Eddington!"

♪ ♪ ♪

"ONE OF THE verses is from St. John's College, Cambridge," mused Gregory, and that afforded me still another cue.

"Shorthand could be very much a university concern in the eighteenth century. John Byrom of Trinity College, Cambridge, lost his fellowship by failing to take orders and earned a living by teaching shorthand in Manchester and in London. By teaching shorthand, too, to gentlemen who do not altogether discredit the tradition of the Emperor Titus, to Horace Walpole, Lord Conway, Lord Chesterfield, as well as to Charles Wesley. Shorthand, indeed, procured Byrom admission to the Royal Society."

The flames were now extinguished. "Thus we work up to Pitman," said Gregory, subdued. "I don't think you've made me resolve to learn shorthand, my friend, but we've had an interesting evening. Good-night."

The passage was dark when he opened the door, so he switched on the light and I distinctly caught: "Thank heaven for the twentieth century." Then he stepped back into the room and absently slipped Gurney into his pocket.

BARBARA SILVER

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THE VISIT: *An Oil Painting by J. von Bülow*

WE HARDLY expect a scheme of blacks to appeal to the painter, yet Joachim von Bülow tells us plainly that this picture is a "study of black in black." Such a theme seems more within the province of the etcher or engraver. However, judging by the photograph, which cannot be said to lack the color of the original, the picture is a successful display of skill in design, characterization, and the rendering of planes.

Of course, when we speak of blacks in regard to oil painting, we naturally assume that employment of white paint in the modulation of tones. In water color, black needs to be the only pigment employed, since the tones may be varied according to the strength or weakness of the washes over the white surface of the paper. This reproduction might, therefore, be likened to a view of the original painting (which is life size) as seen through a diminishing glass.

The composition is a good example of pyramid design, the eye being directed from base to apex, where lines converge upon the focal point occupied by the head. The opposing lines of the settee and pictures tie in excellently, forming a perfectly balanced design. The parasol is arranged in alignment with the right-hand edge of the "V" neck. Thus a line is traceable from the lower left-hand corner, upward over the head, and down to the right lower corner. It is also interesting to note the triangular or wedge shapes interlocking in jigsaw fashion—the head with pointed chin, the features, the "V" neck, the wide sleeves, even the sitter's left hand.

On the whole, it is a most academic study which merited its inclusion, some years ago, in the Salon d'automne in Paris.

Color and Romance of the American Southwest

THERE is in the great Southwest a vast area shut away from the rest of the world by the Rocky Mountains on the north, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado on the west, desert stretches on the south towards Mexico, and more mountains and the great plains on the east. The Indians who have lived in this area ever since dim, prehistoric days were so isolated that they developed a special culture, undisturbed by outside influences.

The setting is so much a part of the life of the Indian today, and explains so much of the life represented by the ruins of a day that is past, that any discussion of the Southwest must emphasize it. It includes parts of four States, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado.

If we leave the train and go into this country, we are struck at once by the very air we breathe and the colors amid which we move. The marvelous atmosphere, the hope and despair of artists, vibrant, alive, and color, color, color everywhere.

In the part where the desert holds sway, red rocks take on the shadows of a violet so deep as to be almost purple, and mesas fairly shimmer in glory. And in the autumn, up in the mountains where the tall pines grow, the quaking aspens, indescribably golden against the green pines; skies blue with soft, white, cumulus clouds afloat; red chili against white walls; pale yellow and green squashes piled in purpled shadowed corners; multicolored corn drying on the roofs or hanging in braided strands from convenient nails, piles of delicately buff husks awaiting disposal!

If words could convey beauty, I would try to tell of double rainbows of impossible brilliancy ending so close at hand that the pot of gold could not be far to seek. And there were never such stars anywhere! . . .

The country is varied. There are desert tracts, sparsely watered and sparsely covered with piñon and sage brush, where the mountains take the form of flat-topped mesas. There are places where wooded slopes shelter little gorges, fitting refuge for the cliff-dwellers. There are cañons with multicolored walls where ancient dwellings cling like the nests of chimney swallows, the dry air preserving masonry so perfectly that they seem built but yesterday. . . .

The archaeologist in the party may call a sudden halt to allow him to run to the top of a neighboring mound, a ruined city of old, but undiscernible to untrained eyes, and return with a tiny sherd which by its decoration, shape, or texture upholds his theory of the trend of migration Chacoward or contrariwise. Tweedledum or Tweedledee to us, but to him!

The artist watches eagerly the play of color on distant slopes, the pale violet or iridescent lavender hues creeping at evening up into the turquoise of the over-vaulting sky, or the veil of mist drifting across far-off mountain-tops proclaiming showers.

A single cave-dwelling, perhaps merely a farming outpost, its original front wall still in place with its outline of a tiny doorway, piques the imagination. What though the Navajo herder today seeks refuge there, his were not the little brown hands that smoothed the adobe plaster into place or decorated the hollow-handled ladle which a near-by trader offers as having come from that or a similar age-old home.

And here, close by the roadside, are pools of water left by the last downpour, and ducks, actually ducks, bobbing, heads down, tails up, in these adobe-colored shallows. It is another of those amazing facts which we continually come upon in this part of the world that a large percentage of the bird life is aquatic.—From "Mesa Land," by ANNA WILMARTH ICKES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Are These the World's Most Beautiful Lakes?

HOWEVER opinions may vary concerning the most beautiful spots of Japan, none has ever visited the Fuji Lakes without being thrilled by what is unquestionably one of the finest Lake Districts in the world, and there are many of the world's greatest travelers who vote it the finest of all.

It is in the variety of scenery and all that is associated with a lake district that the Fuji Five Lakes appeal so much to the senses and imagination. The five lakes are named Yamanaka, Kawaguchi, Saiko, Shōji and Motosu and their charms vary as much as do their names. The limpid water with its many colors varying as the depth increases, as plainly seen by one standing on the shore, reminds one of Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies because of the grandeur of the surrounding scenery and mountains. Yet at the same time there is something so delicate about everything associated with the lakes, something that suggests both the grand and the miniature, the mighty and the fairylike at the same time, that they capture the imagination as even the Canadian Lakes or the English Lake District or Killarney fail to do. . . . It would be impossible to leave the Five Lakes without referring to Fujisan, whose peerless cone is reflected in their waters. Either the mountain or the lakes would in themselves be sufficient attraction to invite all the world. Together they mutually enhance the glory of each and make of the Japanese Lake District one that no lover of beauty can resist. It is just this combination that makes it no exaggeration to say that no other place in the world can compare with the Fuji Five Lakes in natural beauty.—From "The Lure of Japan," by SHUNKICHI AKIMOTO. (Tokyo: The Hokuseido Press.)

Early Summer

WITH morning on the face of cloud,
The day awakens, fresh and proud.
The woods draw on in arching green,
New-leafed and flower-decked. Serene,
The green hills reach to touch the sky,
Adventuring, the wind comes by.

Our children have a tree-house; birds
Make no more music than their words.
The wind that makes the branches sing
Takes childish laughter on its wing.
The bright-skeined sky, between the gray,
Follows the wind, and weaves the day.

HELEN MARING

Correction and Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STUDENT of music was once baffled by a phrase only three bars in length which, however, seemed impossible of execution. Upon the advice of her teacher she devoted three whole hours to practicing that one short passage, with the result that the stumbling over its difficulties vanished. From this experience she also learned a larger lesson, which has given her strength and inspiration to persist in correcting mistakes and solving problems by the practice of Christian Science. The three hours devoted to correcting the mistakes made in the execution of one short strain of music called for patience, concentration, obedience, devotion to purpose. Science always needs to be practiced; and many an unsolved problem which drags on its victim like a mental ball and chain would vanish before persistent, honest, direct, prayerful endeavor to put Christian Science into practice.

It is noteworthy that in the illustration in question there was no mistake or error within the music itself, for it had been composed according to the rules of harmony. Likewise, the error in any human experience does not lie within the truth about the problem. Therefore any unsolved problem does not mean defeat, but calls for more specific and higher practice of the truth.

Pope's words, "To err is human," have become a hackneyed aphorism by which all manner of erring performance from trivial to momentous is excused, and almost invited into experience. This willingness to excuse and accept error seems normal to human reasoning. Such reasoning, however, is not normal in Christian Science, which teaches that mankind must awaken and look away from the human so-called mind to God as the source of intelligence. When right ideas are found in God, the all-knowing, forever perfect, and omnipotent divine Mind, every right human activity, commercial or scholastic, personal or social, national or international, is benefited.

Christian Science calls for a rational rejection of every encumbering mental tradition, however time-honored or sense-supported, which does not coincide with the true concept of perfect God and man, His perfect image both in consciousness and in action. Christian Science defines man as the likeness of Spirit, not matter, the right, spiritual, complete, able, and noble reflection of his Maker. Wholly unlike mortal man, of whom so-called material sense may testify falsely, the real man, the man of God's creating, does not falter, stumble, mistake, nor fail through any error. Consistent application of the laws of God, Truth, to human needs is the practice of Christian Science.

To recognize perfection as an absolute quality in and of Mind ends the search for perfection in mortal mind and in physical manifestations. The vision of God's perfect creation held steadily in thought opens the way for a greater degree of harmony in the affairs of men. In Science it is a species of spiritual disloyalty to accept as real any deviation from perfection in thought or activity. It is a mistake to call that real which is only a false sense or error of belief. In such a case scientific correction is the approach to perfection; and it is wise and helpful to accept and respect correction, to the end that perfection may prevail.

Truth corrects error by annihilating it; then, human action should follow the patterns of Mind's perfection. To the extent that Truth commands one's thought, the necessity for correction diminishes, and the minutiæ of daily routine, as well as the higher functions of living, reflect greater harmony and spiritual efficiency.

Under the heading "Rectifications," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 20 of "Unity of Good": "How is a mistake to be rectified? By reversal or revision,—by seeing it in its proper light, and then turning it or turning from it." Among those things to be turned or turned from, Christian Science places sickness, although it is not commonly thought to be an error. Christian Science also classifies sorrow, injustice, sin, discord, death, as errors. It is the mission of Christian Science to heal these; and men demonstrate Christian Science to the extent of the application of their spiritual understanding. What God did not make, men need not fear nor suffer. Spiritual self-knowledge unfolds naturally into health, harmony, sinless joy, and successful endeavor.

To the everlasting reassurance of those who seek the proof of ultimate perfection, Jesus said (Matthew 22:29), "Ye do err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God;" and, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect" (Matthew 5:48). Since he indicated that perfection is attainable, it is evident that he expected mankind to aim for the highest; to resist the plausible, insistent arguments of materiality; to cling to the vision of spiritual man in spite of every obstacle and contradiction. Individual consciousness at one with Christ, Truth, inhabits the boundless realm of revelation, where perfection is the norm.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Rättelse och fullkomlighet

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

EN PERSON, som studerade musik, stod en gång förbryllad inför en sats, som visserligen endast var tre takter lång, men som likväl tycktes omöjlig att utföra. På sin lärares inrådan ägnade hon tre hela timmar åt att öva detta enda korta ställe, med det resultat att hon ej längre stakade sig på dess svårigheter. Genom denna erfarenhet lärde hon sig även en större läxa, som givit henne kraft och inspiration att hålla ut, när det gällt att rätta fel och lösa problem genom tillämpandet av Kristen Vetenskap. De tre timmar, som ägnats åt att rätta de fel hon begått vid utförandet av en enda kort stycke, krävde tålamod, koncentration, lydnad och kärlek till det mål hon strävade för. Vetenskapen måste alltid tillämpas; och månget olöst problem, som likt en mental tyngd och kedja släpar efter sitt offer, skulle försvinna inför en ihärdig, ärlig, målmedveten strävan att under bön praktiskt tillämpa Kristen Vetenskap.

Det är att märka, att det i ovannämnda fall icke fanns något misstag eller fel i själva musiken, ty den hade komponerats i enlighet med harmoniens regler. Det felaktiga i en mänsklig erfarenhet ligger ej heller i sanningen om problemet. Därför innebär ett olöst problem icke nederlag; men det kräver ett mer noggrant och högre tillämpande av sanningen.

Popes ord: "Det är mänskligt att fela", ha blivit ett utslitet talesätt, med vilket allt slags felaktigt handlingssätt—från det triviala till det betydelsefulla—ursäktas och nästan uppmuntras. Denna villighet att urskulda och godtaga villfarelsen förefaller att vara det normala för mänskligt resonemang. Ett sådant sätt att resonera är emellertid icke normalt i Kristen Vetenskap, som lär, att människorna måste vakna upp och se bort från det mänskliga så kallade sinnet och vända sig till Gud såsom intelligensens källa. När de rätta idéerna blivit funna i Gud, det allvetande, för evigt fullkomliga och allsmäktiga, gudomliga Sinnet, blir varje rätt mänsklig verksamhet välsignad, vare sig den är kommersiell eller skolastisk, personlig eller social, nationell eller internationell.

Kristen Vetenskap manar till ett rationellt förkastande av varje hämmande mental tradition—hur hävdvunnen eller uppburen av sinnesförnimmelsen den än må vara—om den icke överensstämmer med det sanna begreppet om en fullkomlig Gud och om människan, Hans fullkomliga avbild, både i medvetande och verksamhet. Kristen Vetenskap definierar människan såsom Andens, icke materiens, likhet, den rätta, andliga, fullständiga, starka och ädla återspeglingen av sin Skapare. Helt olik den dödliga människan, om vilken den så kallade materiella förnimmelsen vittnar falskt, kan den verkliga människan, den människa Gud skapat, icke vackla, stappla, fela eller bringas på fall genom någon villfarelse. Att konsekvent tillämpa Guds, Sanningens, lagar på de mänskliga behoven är att praktisera Kristen Vetenskap.

Erkännandet av fullkomlighet såsom en absolut egenskap i och av Sinne kommer sökandet efter fullkomlighet i det dödliga sinnet och i fysiska manifestationer att upphöra. Genom att bilden av Guds fullkomliga skapelse oavlåtligen fasthålles i tanken, öppnas vägen för en högre grad av harmoni i mänskliga förhållanden. I Vetenskapen är det ett slags andlig otrohet att, vare sig i tanke eller handling, såsom verklig godtaga någon som helst avvikelse från det fullkomliga. Det är fel att kalla det verkligt, som endast är en felaktig uppfattning eller oriktig föreställning. I sådant fall är rättelse på vetenskapligt sätt ett närmande till fullkomlighet; och det är vist och hjälpande att taga emot och beakta rättelsen, på det att fullkomlighet må råda.

Sanningen rättar villfarelsen genom att utplåna den; alltså bör den mänskliga verksamheten följa den förebild Sinnets fullkomlighet giver. I den grad Sanningen behärskar vår tanke, minskas behovet av rättelse, och vardagslivets detaljer såväl som de högre livsvärven återspegla större harmoni och andlig verkningskraft.

Under titeln "Rectifications" skriver Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, på sid. 20 i *Unity of Good:* "Hur skall ett fel rättas? Genom att vi kasta om det eller se igenom det—genom att vi se det i dess rätta ljus och sedan vända på det eller vända oss bort från det". Bland de ting som vi skola vända på eller vända oss bort från, räknar Kristen Vetenskap sjukdom, ehuru sjukdom icke i allmänhet anses vara en villfarelse. Kristen Vetenskap klassificerar även sorg, orättvisa, synd, disharmoni och död såsom villfarelser. Det är Kristen Vetenskaps uppgift att hela dessa; och människorna demonstrera Kristen Vetenskap, i den mån de tillämpa sin andliga förståelse. Det som Gud skapat, behöva människorna varken frukta eller lida av. Andlig självkännedom tar sig helt naturligt uttryck i hälsa, harmoni, syndfri glädje och framgångsrik strävan.

Till evigtvarande tröst för dem som söka bevis på slutlig fullkomlighet sade Jesus (Matt. 22:29): "I faren vilse, ty I förstån icke skrifterna, ej heller Guds kraft" och "Varen alltså I fullkomliga, såsom eder himmelske Fader är fullkomlig" (Matt. 5:48). Eftersom han påvisade, att fullkomlighet är något som kan uppnås, är det tydligt, att han väntade, att människorna skulle sikta mot det högsta; att de skulle motstå materialitetens skenfagra, påträngande argument och trots varje hinder eller motsägelse hålla fast vid visionen av den andliga människan. Det individuella medvetande, som är ett med Kristus, Sanningen, dväljes i uppenbarelsens obegränsade rike, där fullkomlighet är normen.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Shelling Peas

FROM tangled vines along the rows
She fills a basket full of peas,
Then swiftly kitchenward she goes,
And with a dish upon her knees,
Opens the pods, and one by one,
Into the bowl the balls of jade
Between her busy fingers run,
A tiny cool cascade.

Glossy, and round, and touched with dew,
Colored like twisting buds of spring,
The bottom of the bowl they strew
Against its whiteness glimmering;
But lost to her their lovely spell—
Her thoughts on flying time are cast—
And thankfully she breaks a shell,
Knowing it is the last!

ELIZABETH FLEMING

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Listed Stock Quotations

Utility Issues Only Weak Feature of New York Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market's Rallying Power Is Impressive

By Forrest Price

You just can't keep a good market down.

There was a lot of selling this morning of utility stocks, bringing substantially lower prices, as a result of the enactment by the Senate of the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill, and the market generally appeared soft.

But there was a snappy comeback. There were some good advances throughout the list. Even a few utilities rallied well, recovering a good part of their losses.

A slightly easier tone developed in the late trading.

Total sales approximated 1,300,000 shares.

American Telephone lost 2 points in the early trading. Then good buying came in, and the stock regained its loss, and rising fractionally to a new high for the year.

Other utility companies showing losses of 2 to 4 points included Electric Power & Light 6 and 7 per cent preferred, United Corp. preferred, West Penn Electric 6 and 7 per cent preferred, Pacific Lighting and Pacific Telephone.

There was considerable activity among the rails, particularly the western roads. These carriers expect largely increased traffic because of the indicated larger farm output. Larger shipments of lumber, due to greater demand, was also a factor.

Atchison made a gain of more than 3 points. Improvement of a point or more was made by Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern preferred and Pere Marquette prior preferred, while advances also were established by Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific.

Many new highs for the year were recorded. Among the good gainers, some moving forward 4 points or more, were Celotex preferred, Hazel Atlas Glass, International Business Machines, American Can and Budd Manufacturing preferred.

In the bond department the rail issues continued on their way to higher ground. Utility loans were heavy. Corporate obligations of first quality were firm. There was not much doing in U. S. Governments or the foreign group.

Reports that wheat harvesting had started in Kansas caused severe declines in grain prices. Cotton was irregular in quiet trading.

The 2 per cent decline in steel production announced by the Iron Age should not be particularly disturbing inasmuch as the movement is seasonal and had been expected.

The estimated output of automobiles and trucks for the month of June is 340,000 units, compared with 377,754 in May. However, it is predicted that the production figures will be above those for the corresponding month last year.

A feature worthy of note in the industrial situation that that the weekly report of electric power output, as measured by the Associated Press adjusted index, showed a larger than seasonal gain, a decidedly encouraging development.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Stock of Record
Hartford Fire Ins Co (Hartf'd Conn)	50c	—	July 1	June 11
Ideal Cement	50c	—	July 1	June 15
Insur Co of N Am	50c	—	July 15	June 20
Increased				
Am B Shoe & Fdy	25c	Q	June 29	June 21
Cons Mining & Smelt Co of Canada	$1.25	S	July 15	June 29
Initial				
Loomis Sales 2d Fd	10c	—	July 1	June 1
Accumulated				
American Hair & Felt 8% 1st pf	$18	—	July 1	June 15
Do 8% 2d pf	$5	—	July 1	June 15
Central Maine Power Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	75c	—	July 1	June 10
Do $6 pf	75c	—	July 1	June 10
Invest Foundaon Ltd 6% conv pf	12c	—	July 15	June 30
Minn Pw&L $6 pf	$1.12	—	July 1	June 11
Do 6% pf	$1.12	—	July 10	June 11
Do 7% pf	$1.31	—	July 1	June 11
Regular				
Aetna Insurance	40c	Q	July 1	June 17
Am Br&SFdy pf	$1.75	Q	June 29	June 21
Am Dist Tel (NJ)	$1	Q	July 15	June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 15
Am Felt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Canada Pckrs, Ltd	75c	Q	July 2	June 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 15
Colonial Life Ins Co of Am	$3	—	July 1	June 26
Diam'd Shoe Corp	15c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf	30c	S	July 1	June 20
Gen T&Rub pf	$1.50	Q	June 29	June 20
Hartford Fire Ins Co (Hartf'd, Conn)	50c	Q	July 1	June 11
Howe Sound	75c	—	June 29	June 22
Ins Co of N Am	$1	S	July 15	June 29
Investmt Found, Ltd. 6% conv pf	38c	Q	July 15	June 30
Island Creek Coal	50c	—	July 1	June 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Kan Pw(Ch)$7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
McCall Corp	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Midland Steel Prd 8% cum pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 22
Panama Pow & Light 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Pond Crk Pocahon	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Procter&G Co 8% pf	$2	—	July 15	June 25
Superior Water Lt & Pow Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Toronto Elevators Ltd 7% conv pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	July 2

†Plus 5 shares of no-par common stock.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.83¼	.83¼	.80⅝	.80⅜	—.02¾
September	.83⅜	.83¾	.81⅜	.81⅝	—.02½
December	.86	.86	.83½	.83½	—.02¾
	Corn				
July	.81¾	.81¾	.80⅝	.80¾	—.01⅛
September	.75⅛	.75⅝	.74¼	.74¼	—.01¼
December	.63	.63⅛	.62	.62⅛	—.01
	Oats				
July	.35⅛	.35⅛	.34¼	.34⅜	— ⅛
September	.33	.33¼	.32⅝	.32½	— ⅛
December	.34¾	.34¾	.34⅛	.34⅛	— ⅛
	Rye				
July	.47⅜	.47½	.45¾	.45¾	—.01¾
September	.48½	.48½	.46¾	.46⅞	—.01¾
December	.51¾	.51⅞	.50¼	.50¼	—.01¾
	Barley				
July	.44				—.01
September	.44				—.02

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.82⅞	.81⅜	.81½	—.01⅝

Air Reduction Extra Dividend

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Air Reduction Co. announces an extra dividend of $1 and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the capital stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 29. Charles E. Adams, president, said the company's policy has been to declare, if warranted, an extra dividend in October, but the present extra is not intended to be in lieu of third quarter action, "and the subject again will be considered at the meeting of the board in September."

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	June 12	June 11
42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	200	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	36¾
1¼	½	..	Callahan Z & L	2200	1	⅞	1	⅞
4½	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
16⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	12800	17¼	16⅛	16⅜	16¾
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	600	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
13¾	9¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3400	11	10⅝	10⅞	11
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	400	33⅛	33	33	34
8¼	4¾	..	Capital Admin	300	7½	7	7⅜	..
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	6700	56½	54½	54⅝	56⅛
99¾	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	140	95	94½	95	93½
49⅞	36⅛	1½	Caterpillar Trac	2100	48¾	47⅛	48	47½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2400	24½	23⅜	24¼	24⅛
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	2600	4¾	4½	4¼	4½
33⅛	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	1150	33⅜	29	32½	29½
29	20¼	1½	Central Aguirre	100	27	27	27	27
55½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	400	40	38	39½	..
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	11200	58½	57	57	58
6⅝	4⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
45⅜	37⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	8600	44½	43½	44⅛	44½
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	400	3¼	3	3¼	2¾
21¼	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	600	19⅝	19¼	19½	19½
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
2⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & N'western	1600	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	6½	6¼	6⅜	6¼
8	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
34¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	32¾	32½	32¾	32½
2⅜	1	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅝	1⅝	..	Chi R&P 7% (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	600	27¼	27	27	27½
21	9	1†	Chile Copper	100	16⅝	16	16	..
49¾	31	1†	Chrysler	38900	48½	46⅞	47¾	47¼
24⅛	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	23½	23	23½	23⅛
100	87	6½	City Ice & Fd pf	70	97	96	97	97
5	3¼	..	City Stores N	200	3½	3½	3½	..
222	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	500	220	219	219	220¾
18⅛	15⅛	.50b	Colgate-Palm-P	6400	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	104	103¾	103¾	104
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	200	54½	54½	54½	54¼
15¾	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2400	15⅜	15	15¼	15
90	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	80	90	90	90	90
1½	½	..	Colo P & Ir (h)	600	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
15½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	14	13	14	13
13	6⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	60	12	11⅜	12	11½
7¾	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	6500	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅞
68¼	35½	.6	Columbia G pf A	500	64¾	63	63¾	..
63	31	5	Columbia G pf B	10	59½	59½	59½	..
64⅜	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	63½	62½	62½	63½
92⅛	67	4	Columbian Carb	2200	93	91¼	91½	92½
14½	9½	2	Comm Credit	4500	47½	46¾	46¾	47½
33	29½	2	Com Cr Cr pf B	60	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
66¾	56⅛	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1400	67½	66⅝	66⅝	67¼
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	5100	20⅜	19¾	19⅞	20½
1⅛	¾	..	Comwlth & So	16900	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
47	29¼	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	1600	44¾	43½	44	45
10	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10	10	10	..
36⅜	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1400	36¼	36	36	36¼
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	9000	36¾	35	35¾	36½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
22½	14¼	.50g	Consol Film I pf	400	15½	15	15½	..
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
25¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	22700	23¾	23¼	23½	24¼
98	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	1500	97½	97	97	98
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	6800	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9⅛
3	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
11⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅝	½	½	⅝
82	71	6½	Con Cig pp ww	10	75	75	75	75
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
3⅛	2⅛	..	Container B	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
6¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	3900	7⅛	6½	6¾	6¾
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	8600	1	1	1	⅞
55	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	57¾
83	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	4400	83¼	82⅛	82¾	82¾
10⅞	7	*.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
35½	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	800	34⅛	34	34½	35
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	1	1	1	1
23	15½	.12½b	Cont Oil	5300	21½	21	21	21¾
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	10	45½	45½	45½	45½
73¼	62	3	Corn Products	2800	75⅜	74	74	75¼
6⅝	4½	..	Cory	1500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	37½	37½	37½	37¾
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	800	31⅜	30½	31	30¾
5¾	3½	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	400	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18¾
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	400	55	54	55	56
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	73	72	72	72½
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	40	40	40	41
23⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	900	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
105½	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	105½	105	105½	105
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	7½	7¼	7½	7¼
83⅜	73	7	Cushman 7%	30	83½	83⅜	83½	82
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	800	21	20½	20¾	20
28	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	100	23¾	23½	23⅜	23
31	23¼	..	Deere & Co	4800	27½	25¾	26½	26⅜
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	4100	31⅜	30⅜	30¾	30
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	4400	15	14¼	14¼	14½
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	2	2	2	..
86	65	4	Detroit Edison	400	85¼	83½	83½	86
32½	26½	1†	Diamond Match	1600	32	31⅛	32	31⅜
43½	34⅛	2e	Dome Mines	900	43	42¾	43	42½
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	3600	25¼	24½	24⅝	25
23	13½	1½	Dresser A	800	21	19⅝	20½	19
9⅜	6⅜	..	Dresser B	100	8	8	8	..
102½	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	9100	102⅞	100⅝	101½	101⅜
131	128⅞	6	du Pont deb	500	129½	129	129	..
113	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	113	112	113	111
149¼	110½	8	Eastman Kodak	1700	146½	144⅝	146	145
158	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	70	155½	155½	155½	155½
20⅞	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1400	18⅝	18	18½	18⅛
29	19¾	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4600	21⅝	20¾	20½	20⅝
9½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	800	5½	4⅞	5	5½
8⅝	6	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
3¼	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13⅜	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	2400	11½	10⅜	10⅞	12⅜
15½	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2900	13¼	12	12½	14⅜
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	42	42	42	41½
⅝	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
64¼	52⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	100	64⅜	64¾	64¾	..
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	50	131½	131½	131½	129¾
26½	14	..	Engineers P S pf	400	22½	21⅝	22½	..
29½	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	26	26	26	..
27	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	23½	23½	23½	..
5⅞	5	..	Equitable Off Big	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	2200	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8½
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	900	11½	11¼	11½	11½
12⅝	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	3100	19¼	18⅝	18½	18⅝
			—F—					
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1500	23⅞	22¼	23½	22⅜
13½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	11¾	11½	11¾	12
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
4½	2¼	..	Fed Screw W	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1	1	1	1
20⅜	16½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	18	18	18	..
35	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe P In	400	34⅜	34	34	34⅞
18⅝	13¾	.40	Firestone T&R	200	14¼	14	14¼	14⅜
56	45½	2½	First Nat Stores	500	53¾	52¼	52	51¾
23	19	1	Florsheim Shoe A	200	23	23	23	..
37¾	20¼	1	Food Mach	500	38⅛	36½	38¼	37
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	14⅜	14	14⅛	14
77	60¾	..	Foster-Wheel pf	20	70	70	70	70
10½	2⅜	..	Foundation	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
27½	19¾	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	26¾	26⅝	26¾	26¾
16⅜	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	500	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	15
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	700	26⅝	26⅜	26½	26½
26	15	..	Fuller 2pf	20	7½	7½	7½	7¼
			—G—					
9⅝	7	..	Gamewell	20	8¼	8	8	..
95	84¾	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	94	94	94	..
8½	3½	..	Gen Am Inv	800	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	7¾
38½	32⅝	1⅜	Gen Am Trans	700	36⅜	35⅞	36	35⅞
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	500	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	300	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
46½	19	..	Gen Cable pf	400	35	35½	36	36
15	8¼	..	Gen Cigar	200	59	58	59	58⅝
78	64½	3	Genick & Ford	200	79	79	79	79
26¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric	5700	26⅜	25½	25¾	25⅜
35⅞	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	500	35⅞	35¾	35¾	35½
70	59¾	3	Gen Mills	300	70	69½	69½	70
24¼	16⅜	..	Gen Motors	18800	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31½
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	115	115	115	115½
13½	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
30	7⅝	1.60	Gen Print Ink	120	30	29½	29¾	29½
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	80	105¼	105	105¾	105
30	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	25	25	25	24⅞
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
21¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	200	19¼	19	19	18⅝
21	16½	..	Gen Refract ct	400	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
32	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	80	19½	19½	19½	19½
18¼	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	15¼
87½	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	100	84	84	84	83½
3⅞	2¼	..	Gimbel Bros	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
30	23⅜	1†	Glidden	800	30	29½	29¾	29¾
109¾	104⅞	7	Glidden pf	40	109	108½	108½	..
4¾	1½	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	5800	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	17
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	500	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅝
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	1200	18½	17⅝	18	18½
54½	40	..	Goodrich pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
3½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
50	20	..	Goth & H pf ww	40	26	26	26	26⅞
3¼	1½	..	Graham Paige	400	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8¾	5¼	..	Granby	200	8	8	8	8
5	2¼	..	Grand Union	200	3	3	3	3
29¾	14½	1.50	Grand Un pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞
25½	18¼	1	Granite City Stl	100	23	23	23	..
19½	9¾	..	Great Nor pf	16800	19½	17⅞	18⅝	18
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	200	11½	11	11⅛	11
32⅞	26⅜	2.40	Great West Sug	400	30⅞	30½	30½	30⅞
140	119	7	Great W Sug pf	50	134½	134	134½	..
55¾	34	2b	Greene Cananea	10	55	55	55	..
43¼	19	..	Guan Sug pf	20	28	28	28	..
			—H—					
28	21¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	28	28	28	..
9½	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
109	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	107½	107½	107½	107
20¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
1	½	..	Havana Elec	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅝	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	500	2⅜	2½	2½	2
111	83	5	Hazel Atlas	600	111	107½	111	107
141	127	5†	Geo Helms	400	140	140	140	140
22¼	11	.60	Hercules Motors	1100	22¼	21½	22	21⅝
81½	71	3	Hercules Powder	500	81½	80¼	80⅝	80½
126	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	4000	127	127	127	127
160	142½	7†	Geo Hfmc pf	10	160	160	160	..
9¼	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
11	6⅝	.50	Hollander & Son	200	8	8	8	8
412	338	12†	Homestake Min	400	400	400	400	400
4¼	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	100	37¼	36⅞	37	36⅝
18½	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	14800	15⅛	13⅞	14⅜	14⅛
3	1½	..	Houston Oil new	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
56	43	3	Howe Sound	500	51	50	50	50¾
12½	6½	..	Hud & Man pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
12⅜	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	100	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7⅛
5	3⅛	..	Hupp Motors	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—I—					
17¾	9½	..	Ill Central	2100	12⅜	11½	12	11⅞
23¾	15	..	Ill Central pf	200	18	18	18	17
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	60	50½	..	50½	50
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	500	27½	27	27	27
90	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	90	89	89	89
64½	46¼	2	Inland Steel	900	62¾	62	62½	62¾
6	4	.14	Insuranshare Md	400	5⅛	4¾	4¾	4⅞
16⅛	8¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	200	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
5	3½	..	Int Agr Corp	100	2⅞	2½	2⅞	..
184½	149¼	6†	Int Business M	400	178½	175	178½	174
6⅜	3⅝	20	Int Carriers	1500	6	5⅝	5¾	5¾
33	22⅜	1	Int Cement	500	29½	29¼	29½	29
44½	34¼	.60	Int Harvester	1100	43½	42	42	42
2⅞	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	800	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
29⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	1400	28¾	28½	28¾	28½
3	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
1⅛	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	½	½	½	..
12	4¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
24½	21½	1	Int Prt Ink	400	23¾	23	23⅜	..
105	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	20	104½	104½	104½	..
18½	9¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	20	10	10	10	10
47	42¼	2	Int Shoe	200	46	46	46	45⅞
109¾	104⅞	7	Int Tel & Tel	7200	8¾	7⅞	8	8⅛
10⅜	6½	.20b	Intertype Corp	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	500	26½	25¼	25½	26
			—J—					
57⅜	38½	.25b	Johns Manville	5600	50⅞	49½	49¾	49¾
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	60	59½	59	59½	58½
			—K

Soft Coal Mines Lay in Supply Against Threatened Strike

National Economy League Head Hits Big Expenditures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, June 12—Striking out vigorously against "spendthrift politicians" and denouncing a "supine and incompetent" Congress, Carl P. Dennett, chairman of the National Economy League, told members and officers at a mass meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Hall here yesterday that recovery would never come from vast expenditures of the people's money nor by legislative edict but by the initiative of business men, if their efforts are not voided by political maneuvers.

Stating that restoration of employment has been prevented by fallacious panaceas, Mr. Dennett said:

"There has been an orgy of huge and unnecessary governmental expenditures, revolutionary legislation, reform and experimentation. Legislation has been enacted that was clearly unconstitutional, and some of it has already been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The validity of other measures is open to serious doubt.

"The agricultural program has not produced the results anticipated and the exportation of our principal surplus and exportable crop—cotton—has been reduced about 40 per cent. We have established a price for cotton well above the world price, thus encouraging other countries to grow cotton. It is probable that a considerable portion of this loss can never be recovered, and certainly not under present policies.

"The evidence is indisputable that the policies and experimentation, the huge expenditures, have not produced the results predicted or anticipated. The unemployment problem has not been solved. Commodity prices have not been brought back to the levels predicted, and prosperity has not been restored, while the national income and business are still substantially below normal. The program to spend our way to prosperity has proven a flat failure.

Mr. Dennett then pointed out some of the bills involving enormous expenditures which Congress had passed, and discussed the inflationary movements in Congress. "Congress," he said, "has passed legislation without adequate investigation as to its constitutionality, regardless of repeated warnings. It is clear that a large share of the responsibility for uncertainty and delay in recovery must be placed squarely upon the shoulders of Congress."

Cites Recovery Bars

Carl P. Dennett
Chairman of the National Economy League

Morgenthau Says 421,497,000 Ounces Of Silver Bought

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau informed Senate silverites the Treasury acquired 421,497,000 ounces of silver in the 10 months ending May 31 and termed the "disappearance" of manipulative influences that shot the market price suddenly to 81 cents in late April "a wholesome development."

The Secretary's letter, replying to one from Senator McCarran (D-Nev) asking whether the Administration had abandoned the program to buy silver until it equaled one fourth the total metallic monetary reserves, said the figures on purchases and other acquisitions "speak for themselves."

But Senator McCarran and others in his group said they were not satisfied that buying was being continued as rapidly as it might and the Nevadan announced he would try to convene another meeting of the silver bloc tomorrow to discuss the Secretary's letter.

In a letter to Morgenthau last week, the Nevada Senator had inquired if any sales of silver had been made directly or indirectly through the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, what policy was being followed in carrying out the silver purchase act, and what caused the recent drop of 9 cents in the market price of the metal.

Secretary Morgenthau refused to reply to the question regarding the stabilization fund, saying it would "not be in the public interest" as this fund had to do with "international exchange relations rather than domestic monetary policy matters."

Replying to the query regarding the drop in price, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"I do not believe that the sudden and abnormal rise of the price to 81 cents in the latter part of April was the result of the normal operation of legitimate market forces.

"I think, rather, that it is to be attributed to manipulation of speculative interests."

U. S. Has Enough Coal for 38 Days On Eve of Strike

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—A 38-day coal supply was estimated on hand today as strike clouds darkened over the coal industry.

The Bureau of Mines, drawing on recent mining reports, said an abnormal supply was available due to increased activity in the coal pits since the strike loomed. Next Monday, June 17, has been set as the dead line for a nation-wide walkout in the coal industry.

The Guffey coal stabilization bill, which the President was quoted recently as believing necessary to avert martial law in certain sections of the country, was viewed by its supporters as the only strike deterrent in prospect. Its most ardent supporters gave the measure little chance of meeting Congressional approval before the strike dead line. However, they said, it might be passed and signed before stocks on hand were exhausted and a coal shortage began to be felt.

The Bureau of Mines report for the week ended May 25—the latest available—showed there were approximately 32,667,000 tons of bituminous coal stored for industrial consumers and retail dealers, or sufficient to last about 38 days. In addition, the report stated, there were 1,898,000 tons in transit and 4,200,000 on lake docks.

Since that report was compiled, coal men say production has increased "tremendously" with a decline in consumption, indicating the additional coal mined had been going into stocks.

One informed source estimated the amount of coal on hand would last 60 days after a suspension of mining.

Although United Mine Workers leaders predict the strike will take more than 450,000 miners out of the pits at midnight June 16, one coal man who declined to be quoted expressed belief there would be a "substantial tonnage" of coal mined throughout the walkout.

He said he believed not all the coal fields would close and that he expected coal would be mined in parts of Eastern Kentucky and West Virginia where, he explained, the union is not as strong as it is in the North.

"The union locals don't have as much money in those fields as elsewhere," he continued, "and if the operators should boost the rate a little, those fellows will work. The union won't be able to control them."

Output of Electric Power Shows Large Increase in Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—Electric power output for the week ended last Saturday gained nearly a billion units from the preceding holiday week, to a record high for this particular week, according to figures made public today by the Edison Electric Institute. The total is 1,724,491,000 kilowatt hours, 5.9 per cent over the previous week; considerably higher than either the 1929 or 1930 figures, and represents a gain of 4.2 per cent over 1934, compared with a gain of 3.3 the week before.

The sizeable increases in percentage gains over the corresponding week of last year in both the southern states and New England would indicate increased activity in textile mills in these regions. All other sections of the country showed large gains except in the central industrial and west central divisions, where the rate fell slightly below last year's.

There was no explanation available for this drop as other major business indices for the week have risen.

Although the movement of electric output usually follows a slightly descending curve during the dull summer months, if production keeps at its current level through this period, the industry will be operating at the 1929 rate. A few more weeks will determine the trend.

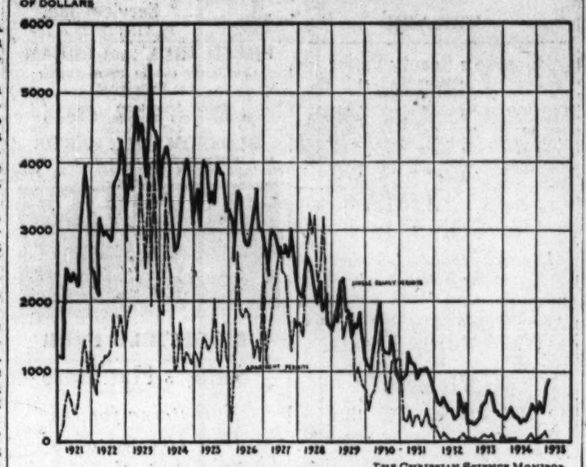
Southern California Edison Financing

It is understood that the group which will underwrite the new issue of $35,000,000 Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., 3¾ per cent refunding mortgage bonds will be headed by the First Boston Corporation, and will be composed of substantially the same houses which underwrote the $73,000,000 Southern California Edison refunding bonds offered last April.

These houses were: E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Brown, Harriman & Co., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Field, Glore & Co., William R. Staats Company, Kidder, Peabody & Co., White, Weld & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Pacific Company of California and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.

Los Angeles Real Estate Shows Improvement During Past Year

VALUATION OF SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—An improvement in the real estate market is said to have occurred here during the last year although few marked changes in the price level for real property have been reported.

This is a conclusion reached by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Southern California, and explained in full through one of its current publications. The better condition of real estate in Los Angeles, it said, is reflected principally by increased market activity.

"The most favorable tendency in the real estate market at the present time," according to the report, "is that buyers are interested in real estate for use rather than for speculation."

Among specific examples of improvement that were cited is a better market for neighborhood center business property, the utilization of additional vacant city lots for new buildings, and the reconstruction of older property. Modernization of commercial buildings in favorable locations generally has proven to be a good investment for owner and tenant, it said.

The World's Business

France's Dilemma: Deflation or Devaluation

AT A recent forum in Boston in which I took part, an alleged questioner expatiated on devaluation. It is a foggy subject to all of us who are trying to understand it. But it seemed clear as daylight to this gentleman. He spoke of devaluation as synonymous with wage-cutting. In point of fact, of course, currency-cutting, which is what devaluation means, is the *alternative* to wage-cutting.

The crisis in which either course is contemplated is a crisis of falling prices. At such times manufacturers must try to reduce costs correspondingly. Wages, of course, are an element in costs which are more susceptible of slashing because so many other elements—debts and taxes, for instance—aren't. But in these days the time comes sooner or later when the wage-earners balk at this kind of deflation. Prof. George F. Warren once reminded me (in talking about the French situation, incidentally) that such signs of unrest were the indexes to watch, not the state of a country's gold reserve. He has been proved to be right.

We all recall what happened on the eve of Britain's lapse off the gold standard. The authorities tried to reduce the pay of the sailors. Much to official surprise, the sailors protested. Never since the mutinous days of the Spanish Main had such a thing happened before. In the United States the lapse off the gold standard marked the end of nearly three years of wage-cutting. Instead of more wage-cutting, America decided to try currency-cutting.

France is the latest example of this dilemma. Prices in France have been going down since 1930, and today are over 40 per cent below that level.

As a result of falling prices, all kinds of other indexes are knocked down. The manufacturer does not make as much profit. If he cannot make as much profit, he does not pay as much taxation. Two of the main tax items in France are income tax and business turnover tax. The returns on these imposts have fallen steadily. Between the first quarter of 1934 and the first quarter of 1935 (in millions of francs), this was the decline:

	1934	1935
Turnover tax	1,635	1,470
Income tax	1,000	840

Such a situation brings along budgetary unbalance. A finance minister has to arrange to pay a nation's expenditures ahead of time. All through the 12 months' budget period the money must flow out according to schedule. But at the end, during times of falling prices, the receipts have not kept up to estimates. Result—a deficit, with which France has been struggling for four years.

The finance minister has had to turn either to loans or to more taxes. At first the investors very cheerfully financed the deficit. But their faces grew longer and their hands on their money tighter the more they were leaned upon. Several times they have said "no." Our correspondent in Paris last week reported another negative. He said "Investors became so wary that further loans could not be envisaged unless somthing were done to revive public confidence in the Government's ability to balance the budget." So there arises what the French call a crise de confiance. Of late years France has had many of them.

Poor finance minister! He looks at his budget for ways of trimming the expenditures and enlarging the receipts to cover the deficit. But he finds a perplexing situation. In a crisis of falling business turnover, obviously people are thrown out of work, and the state must look after them. No so long ago was France so short of labor that she had to encourage Italian workers to come to France. Now their permits have been terminated. There is not enough work to go around even among Frenchmen. Work applications have jumped from 75,000 in 1931 to 450,000 today. Most of the jobless are in receipt of benefits for which French Government money is used. This involves an addition to, not a subtraction of, expenditures. And, if a similar crisis is affecting other countries, there is bound to be a general feeling of insecurity. More expenditure for arms is therefore called for. This has been the case in both France and Germany. With a shrug at his spending colleagues, the minister of finance turns to the other side of the national accounts, receipts. How about more taxes? More taxes when the people are getting less income, the higher brackets in profits and the lower in wages! But the effort is made, and immediately you have a political crisis.

This is the time when French Cabinets change with a frequency that makes foreigners believe that cabinet-swapping is an old French custom. It is, of course, nothing more than an economic phenomenon. The Minister of Finance in his brief spells of office turns hurriedly back to the expenditures column. Probably there is some item somewhere that could be trimmed without inviting a *crise*. Ah! There's the pay of the vast bureaucracy. But, as soon as this is mentioned, one sees how a perfectly mannered Civil Service can turn into a hornet's nest. Another tenpin falls with a thud in the shape of an administrative crisis.

All through these exciting developments falling prices have widened their economic efforts which in turn have deepened the political crisis. For, in other countries, cost-cutting has been abandoned, and money-cutting substituted. Devaluation is the act whereby the currency is reduced in terms of foreign currencies. The franc was once worth 4 cents. Now, as the result of American devaluation, it is worth 6½ cents. All those who sell their goods and services in francs are therefore handicapped in disposing of them to foreigners. Be they tourists or importers, they have to pay out more dollars for the same amount of francs. It is natural that in such circumstances they should turn elsewhere for duplicate satisfactions. For the first four months of this year, exports were down by 596,000,000 francs from the total for the corresponding period of the previous year. And only half as many tourists go to France nowadays as went to that country five years ago.

Deflation or devaluation? France has just overcome another test of its *crise de confiance*. Paul Einzig says somewhere that the French character hardens in extreme emergency. In the last few weeks they have certainly shown the world a magnificent example of steady nerves. From March 30 to last week they have lost 13 per cent of their gold stock without a murmur—thereby encouraging the return of financial confidence by foreigners.

But deflation must continue as long as the rest of the world does not show more progress in putting up their internal prices to offset the reduction in their exchange prices. Without such help French prices will continue to be driven down. And French wages must down in conformity with French prices. The trouble here is that so many things on the worker's breakfast tables are subject to fixed prices that wage slashing is more difficult than it is in other countries. While wholesale prices are 40 per cent down, cost of living is unchanged. You see that the French dilemma is a very peculiar dilemma. One might describe it as quixotic.

The alternative (leaving out any international help) is devaluation. This would cut the currency instead of costs. And it would put the Government in possession of sufficient funds out of the gold profit to balance the budget.

H. B. E.

Decline in Wool Trade Less Than Expected in Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wool continues to be consumed in very considerable quantities, and the mills evidently have still more or less wool to buy to cover the contracts they already have in hand for piecegoods. They are holding back for the moment from making purchases until they can discover the likely course of the market with clearer eyes. There was a turnover of about 2,000,000 pounds in the several markets of the country last week, which was better than expected after the NRA unsettlement.

As yet, there has been no indication that the cutters up and the clothiers are inclined to make cancellations of contracts. Clearly, they have bought goods on a low level of values, even on the average basis paid, and there should be no particular risk involved in standing by the contracts already made.

Values Well Maintained

In the local market, therefore, it is not surprising that values for wool have been fairly well maintained. Monday's reported sales of only 215,000 pounds, of course, do not afford much of a movement upon which to base prices with any feeling of certainty. Quite possibly, a buyer with cash, or of prompt credit, might be able to secure a little wool a cent or two, clean basis, under recent quotations but to discover the real trend of the market, a larger volume of business will be necessary.

Most recent sales of territory fine wools have been in the range of 69@73 cents for the fair to good French combing to fair stapled woofs. Strictly warp fine wools selected can hardly be had under 75 cents clean basis, most recent reported sales of Ohio delaine—at 30 cents—having been on this basis. For the so-called Class 5 fine territory wools, the clean basis recently prevailing has been around 63@65 cents for the most part.

Half-blood wools have been in rather small supply, as have also three-eighths combing. Average half-blood combing territory has brought about 65 cents, clean basis. There has been some three-eighths and quarter combing territory together at about 56 cents and Ohio three-eighths has been sold at about 58 cents clean, with quarters at 50 cents, other similar wools bringing a like price.

Woolen Wools Dull

Meanwhile, the West has become very much less active. There has been some fine wool taken latterly in Ohio and Pennsylvania at 26@26½ cents. Through the West, generally, however, there has been very limited buying.

Wool wastes and noils are generally slow but they are not in heavy supply and prices are kept on a steady basis, as a rule; in fact the demand for certain types of wastes has been at prices which have been fully firm.

Foreign markets keep steady. America has been a buyer of the best merinos in Australia and of the low crossbreds in Argentina at prices which are fully maintained on the level of a week ago.

$53,000,000 Issue Of Bonds Planned By Boston Edison

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The Securities Commission announced today that the Edison Electric Illumniating Company of Boston had filed application to sell $53,000,000 in bonds to refund outstanding issues

The interest rate was not disclosed.

The interest-underwriting group will be announced later. It was expected the interest rate would be smaller than on the bonds to be redeemed.

As to the use of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, the company said:

"The company proposes to call for redemption, payment to be made on July 18, 1935, the entire issue of $35,000,000 coupon notes due July 16, 1937, at 100.25 applicable redemption price, which will require $35,087,500 and also proposes to call for redemption payment to be made on July 18 (1935) the entire issue of $20,000,000 coupon notes due Nov. 2, 1937, at 100.50, the applicable redemption price, which will require $20,100,000.

"The net proceeds to be received by the company of the sale of the bonds, estimated at $52,700,000 after deduction of expenses, together with $2,487,500 to be provided from current funds of the company, will be applied to the payment of the redemption price due on the coupon notes called for payment on July 18, 1935."

The new bonds are first mortgage, Series A sinking fund, due 1965. Upon completion of this refunding operation, the only other outstanding funded debt of the company will be $16,000,000 of three year, 5 per cent coupon notes dated April 15, 1933, due April 15, 1936.

As of Dec. 31, 1934, the company had total assets of $166,480,081.64.

Seeks to Recover Processing Taxes

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 12 (AP)—Oakdale cotton mills, of Jamestown, filed suit today in Federal District Court here seeking to recover $146,998 paid in cotton processing taxes, claiming the levy "invalid and unconstitutional."

The suit, first of its kind in North Carolina, was directed against Charles H. Robertson, collector of internal revenue for North Carolina. The taxes in question, the company says in its complaint, were paid over a period of a year and a half.

The mill's attorneys said an adverse decision in the district or circuit courts would result in appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Federal Land Banks Call 4½ P. C. Bonds

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The 12 Federal Land Banks have called for retirement on July 1, $269,000,000 of their 4½ per cent bonds. These securities, variously callable in 1933, 1934 and 1935, were due in 1943, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

In connection with the redemption, W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, said:

"The retirement of the callable bonds of the Federal Land Banks and the issuance of new consolidated bonds bearing a lower rate of interest is in keeping with the policy of the Federal Land Banks and the Farm Credit Administration to make long-term first farm mortgage funds available to farmers at rates as low as the investment market will warrant."

Boston Men Purchase Gold Mine in Mojave District

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., June 12 (AP)—Sale of the Blue Eagle Gold Mine, located on the west side of Middle Butte in the Mojave mining district, to Kimball-Kempe syndicate of Boston for a consideration of $161,000 was disclosed in papers filed with the county recorder.

The specified purchase price is $140,000, to be paid to the Blue Eagle owners, J. A. and Emma Otto and Fred L. and Mary L. Wright, within 30 days.

In addition the Boston purchasers agree to take over a bond and lease held by Burton Brothers, Inc., and George G. Wright for $21,000.

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(Continued)

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BUSINESS man desires room, bath, breakfast; private family; midtown N. Y. C. better residential section; references. Write Box W-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Chauffeur-houseman; gentleman wishes to place English servant employed eleven years; willing, courteous, sober, trustworthy, widower, age 43; excellent driver, good houseworker, and waits on table. Phone ASPinwall 7147 after 2 P. M. Mrs. A. W. Moffat will arrange appointment.

GENTLEMAN wishes to place trained English man servant employed 9 years; useful, willing, courteous, sober, trustworthy; widower, age 43; excellent driver, good houseworker including table, furnace. Phone Aspinwall 7147 after 2 p. m. MRS. A. W. MOFFAT will arrange appt.

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A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN would like to communicate with someone interested in securing the services of an experienced teacher, capable of organizing or filling an executive position; with the view to building up a school or enterprise of scholastic and business worth. Address Box X-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COLORED woman, experienced, wishes morning work by hour or week. Rose J. Watkins, 768 Columbus Ave., Suite 8, Boston, Mass.

COMPANION—Tutor, position summer home or traveling; college girl; teach sports, dancing, music, academic subjects. Write Jane Frey Dudley, 107 Hampshire Rd., Syracuse, N. Y.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' experience in charge of accounting dept. of corporation. Univ. grad. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Young woman experienced in helping women regain normal interests and activities; college and secretarial school graduate; references. R-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BAY VIEW, DEER ISLE, ME.—Beautiful Penobscot Bay, quiet and restful; home comforts; boating and bathing; $16 per week; folder; accommodate 12. Mrs. Annie E. Schroeder.

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ROOMS in country for complete rest; meals served in rooms if desired. MRS. JESSIE F. BROWN, Boston Rd., Chelmsford Center, Mass.

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NORWELL, MASS. — Charming modernized farmhouse, 5 bedrooms, screened porch, fireplaces; 15 acres; conv. to Marshfield Christian Science church; available June 17 for season; $300. Paul Skelding, River St. Norwell 118.

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Newest styles for bathing and basking, for surf and sand. Wide range of prices.
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Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
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$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
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A full line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6, $2.50-$3.45
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Preserve the natural oils, vitality and luster of your hair.
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A new shop with new ideas, Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way. Prompt Service—No Tipping. Free Parking.
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25 Delicious Flavors
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$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
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My work is guaranted to give satisfaction
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Appetizing Food
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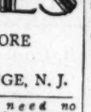

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INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1908)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
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Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

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Corsets for Every Figure—Fitted by Expert Corsetiere. Moderately Priced
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Cleaners and Dyers
40 BROADWAY
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Prompt Attention to Calls From Paterson, Clifton and Nutley

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PLAINFIELD, N. J. Phone Plfd. 6-0100
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No Toll Charge.

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Coal—Furnace Oil Coke
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Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
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"The Centre of the Business Centre"
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No Fading
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It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
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FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
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Direct from farm to you
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SPORT WEAR
Slacks, Shorts, Sport Shirts, Anklets and Bathing Suits of every description.
Complete line of Summer Dresses, $1.98 and $2.98—Voiles, Batistes and Eyelets.

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USED CARS—ALL MAKES
SERVICE and GENUINE PARTS
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28 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

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"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Quality—Service—Artistry
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A Graduation or Wedding Gift for a Lifetime
One of Our Grand Pianos
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CHICKERING
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Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

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116-124 WEST TENTH
Plan on Looking Smart
in
Silk Linen or Wash Silk
Size 11 to 44

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Smartest Straws
We are showing a very outstanding assortment of straw hats in the most advanced weaves and styles, reasonably priced, $1.65 to $5.
Exclusive Dobbs Agents
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• Flowers for All Occasions •
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THINK OF
FORD E. O'DELL
JEWELER
107 West 9th St. Phone 40-361
"I'll Be on the Watch for You."

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DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
The New 1935
Hoover Electric Cleaner
Sold on Convenient Payments

KITCHENS TIRE SERVICE
Incorporated
"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none."
Firestone Tires, Texaco Fire Chief and Penzip Gasoline, Lubrication and Brake Service, Batteries, Accessories, Tire Retreading
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CANDIES—SALTED NUTS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
DAINTY LUNCHES
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Always Reliable
DOUTRICHS
CLOTHES

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can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

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Salted Peanuts.....30c Lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates....60c Lb.
Groceries, Provisions and Tea Room
McINTYRE'S
19-27 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE
ARDMORE, PA.

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
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PERMANENT WAVING
Vivian R. Noble
831 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.

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Church and Commercial Printing
ROB'T A. KINSLOE
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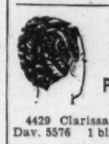

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Specializing in Facials, Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Permanents, $3 to $5
20 Years of Experience
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Day. 5576 1 blk. W. 4400 Germantown Ave.

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12th Floor

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STORES, Inc.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Kodaks—Cine Kodaks—Brownies
High Grade Kodak Finishing
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608 WOOD STREET Atlantic 6227

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"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

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SINCE 1866
CHICKENBONE CANDY
39c a lb. Something New and Different.
FOURTH AND PENN STS. PHONE 6255

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Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, Pottsville

WAGNER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
This Place Is a Home of Satisfaction
19 NORTH 6TH ST., READING, PA.
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Alleghany Avenue

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BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 8243

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ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
An Exclusive Line of
DRESSES
Moderately Priced, in Sizes From 11 to 46, and 14½ to 26½.

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Giles, The Florist
123 SOUTH FIFTH STREET

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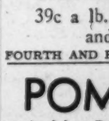

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Millinery Hosiery
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Attractive Summer Hats in white arriving daily—moderately priced.
Clearance of Early Spring Hats
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A Restaurant That Caters to Family Trade
MIDNIGHT SPECIALS
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Luncheons 25c and 35c

New Deal's Radiocast Reform Goes On in Prall Reappointment

Continuation of the new-deal policies in radiocasting, inaugurated with the appointment of Anning S. Prall as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, seems assured by President Roosevelt's recent reappointment of Mr. Prall for a seven-year term.

Mr. Prall was, it may be remembered, and certainly radiocasters will not forget him in a hurry, the man who tossed a charge of verbal TNT into radiocasting ranks the moment he stepped into the chairmanship of the FCC office early this year.

Congressman

Although a newcomer to radio, Mr. Prall, who had served a dozen years in Congress as a New York member, unburdened himself on programs when he assumed office last January. He struck out with both fists on the subjects of "blood and thunder" children's programs, medical programs that shocked listeners or offended good taste, and other features he branded improper. His homely philosophy was that nothing should be on the air that couldn't be discussed within the family circle.

Tumult reigned within the radiocasting industry and among program builders when the FCC edict came forth. There were reshufflings of program schedules and a spontaneous toning down of advertising announcements. Juvenile programs began to lose their gangster and nightmare tinges. Program policies and credos began to pour forth from stations and networks. An era of self-regulation got under way in record-breaking time.

Programs

Meantime, the FCC began citing radio stations for alleged improprieties in their programs. Today, more than 100 citations are outstanding, which means that in these instances the station owners must step on the carpet in official Washington and answer. Theoretically, under the law, the FCC in extreme cases can order the deletion of the stations from the air because their programs did not serve public interest. Actually, it is expected that there will be a general censure and a warning that any recurrences of bad taste in programing will mean punitive action by the FCC. The penalty of loss of station license may also be invoked.

That the new FCC will continue its policy of vigorous regulation in the communications field is shown by the ruling passed down yesterday, ordering leaders of the telegraph and telephone industry to divest themselves of their interlocking directorates.

Tie-ups

In a terse 32-word ruling the FCC swept away the network of financial and physical tie-ups of holding companies. Under these webs of interlocked power were concealed monopolistic practices operating in restraint of trade and the stifling of competition.

The FCC—and its predecessor the Radio Commission—merely supervised radio before Mr. Prall's arrival on the regulatory scene. It was inclined to ignore programs, because of a stipulation in the law that it cannot censor what a station offers in its program schedule. However, the FCC can consider programs radiocast in the past when considering applications for stations for renewal of their licenses, which is not construed legally as censorship. It was under this last ruling that Mr. Prall hurled his bombshells at the radio stations and networks.

It was when the veteran New York legislator assumed the chairmanship of the broadcast division of the three-ring FCC that the program fur began to fly. Then, three months later, when he was elected chairman of the full commission, he intensified his campaign. Observers believe that the actions of the FCC in the last four months under the Prall leadership have wrought more wholesale changes in radiocasting than any other period in radio history.

Before Term Expires

Mr. Prall was appointed to the FCC last January, to fill the unexpired term of Commissioner Hampson Gary, who had resigned. That term expires July 1. The New Yorker had been named last year for the post Gary assumed; but he was unable to take it, because he was still a member of Congress and had to await the time that he would be eligible.

There is parliamentary significance in the fact that the President renominated Mr. Prall six weeks before his term expired. The usual practice is to await the approximate time of expiration. While the facts are not definitely known, it is thought the President made this unusual move, first, to assure Mr. Prall's confirmation before adjournment; and, second, because of rumblings of dissension on the commission itself. There had been reports that Mr. Prall's reappointment would be opposed by one or two factional radio groups, and the Administration was anxious to dispel any controversy along that line.

Mr. Prall's reappointment is taken to mean that the Administration is satisfied with the functioning of the FCC, and is a tacit indorsement of the agency's actions in its regulation of radiocasting, telephony, telegraphy and related lines of communication. It is assumed, therefore, that the same policies governing radio programs will be maintained in the immediate future, in any event.

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

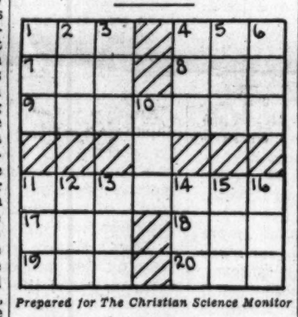
9.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. A numismatist is a specialist in coins. (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. The mainland of Alaska extends farther west than Hawaii. (*Yes..... No.....*)
3. Hebrew was a dead language in the days of Christ Jesus. (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Rhode Island has the smallest population of all the states. (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. The first chapter of Genesis and the first three verses of the second chapter are known as the Pentateuch. (*Yes..... No.....*)
6. King George V's predecessor was Queen Victoria. (*Yes..... No.....*)
7. The term of a United States Senator is longer than that of a member of the national House of Representatives. (*Yes..... No.....*)
8. Josef Pilsudski was a prominent Russian statesman. (*Yes..... No.....*)
9. Australia's highest mountain is Mount Kosciusko, which has an elevation of 7323 feet. (*Yes..... No.....*)
10. Child labor is now forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

Crossword Puzzle No. 107



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Knock
4—Wicked
7—Serviceableness
8—Past
9—An English title
11—Mother-of-pearl
17—Portuguese coin
18—Possessive pronoun
19—To spread hay
20—Human beings

Down

1—To cause to grate
2—King of Judah
3—By
4—Prohibit
5—Era
6—Minute mark
10—Nocturnal bird
11—Skill
12—Insect
13—Assist
14—The unit of electrical resistance
15—Born
16—Eagle

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Bert Points With Pride

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

ALBERT UPPER, or Bert, second assistant gardener of the Scroggins garden in Boston Common, gulped lazily, and his white throat moved quietly in and out as he did so.

Bert is one of the best-natured toads imaginable. Also, he is, without doubt, one of the best second assistant gardeners for his size in Boston Common, if not Boston proper.

As he gulped, he smiled; difficult, but true. Bert had just discovered a newcomer to the beautiful growing things in the garden, and he was gulping and smiling, with the hope that one of the Scrogginses, if not both, might drop in and be shown the newcomer.

Even as he hoped, a light, quick step was heard, followed by the familiar voice of the assistant gardener, Mr. Scroggins.

"I just saw two crows," announced the venerable squirrel.

Bert tugged at what would have been his gardener's cap, had he been wearing one. "Crows or blackbirds?" he said. Scroggins twirled his cane. "Hurrumph!" he said.

"It doesn't make much difference," Bert said.

Scroggins poked his cane into the earth. "No, it really doesn't," he said. "Crows, of course, are larger. These birds were large. I think they were crows."

Bert gulped and nodded easily. He is always ready to agree.

"Have they been here?" said Scroggins.

Bert winked and gulped with quite an air of activity and finally said "No." Then he gathered himself together; hopped as close to Scroggins as he could get, and raised a forepaw in a signal for Scroggins to bend his ear, which Scroggins did.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Have a Surprise for You!"

"I have a surprise for you," he said.

Scroggins' eyes snapped. "Let's have it, at once," he said, and swung his cane in a circle around his head, knocking off his hat.

As Scroggins stooped to pick it up, Bert pointed with pride. "There," he said, indicating a clump of white clover.

Scroggins looked at the clover as eagerly as Levi the orphan turtle looks at water. "Wonderful!" he said. "Why haven't I seen it before?"

Bert winked and gulped. "I just transplanted it," he said.

Scroggins stared at the toad with the greatest of admiration. "Transplanted it! My, my, my!" They surrounded the clover with affectionate looks. Scroggins smelled the blossoms. "Sweet!" he said.

Bert gulped. "Ask the bees!" he said mysteriously. Scroggins laughed and laughed and slapped his leg.

"Would they know?" he said at length and soberly.

"Would they!" said Bert knowingly.

Scroggins patted Bert on the back. "I must get Mrs. Scroggins at once," he said.

Playing With the Fish in Silver Springs

Silver Springs, Near Ocala, Fla., Is One of the Largest Springs in the World—Gushing Out 525,000,000 Gallons of Crystal Clear Water Every 24 Hours, and Forming "the Only Waterway in the World Which Is Navigable From Its Source." Sunlight Penetrates the Spring to the Bottom, 80 Feet Deep in Places; and Glass-Bottom Boats Provide an Interesting Trip for Visitors. The Picture Is Shared With the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Samuel E. Leigh of Ocala.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Putting on Plates

IN OUR city there is a substation where automobile license plates may be secured. In front of the building a man waits, and as the people come out with their plates, he tells them he will put them on their cars for a small sum. Judging by a large pile of old plates, he must do a profitable business.

Virginia B.

In Lighter Vein

Tiny Tots Reiterate Good Wishes

A telegram sent to Their Majesties read: "1500 children of the loyal town of Knutsford respectfully repeat the good wishes they expressed to you on the occasion of your marriage, and again wish you continued health and happiness."—*Local news item spotted by Punch.*

Substitute

"There's no bread in the house, sir. What shall I do?"

"Oh, don't bother about that. Just make some toast!"—*El Paso World News.*

Impossible

"Why do you always answer me by asking another question?"

"Do I?"

Daily Anecdote

McClellan Was Lost

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN General McClellan was in command of the United States troops, his inactivity greatly disturbed President Lincoln. The President was especially annoyed by his repeated calls for more men.

"It seems to me," remarked Mr. Lincoln one day, "that McClellan has been wandering around and has sort of got lost. He's been hollering for help ever since he went South—wants somebody to come to his deliverance and get him out of the place he's got into.

"He reminds me of the story of a man out in Illinois who, in company with a number of friends, visited the state penitentiary. They wandered all through the institution and saw everything; but just about the time to depart, this particular man became separated from his friends and couldn't find his way out.

"He roamed up and down one corridor after another, becoming more desperate all the time, when at last he came across a convict who was looking out from between the bars of his cell door. Here was salvation at last. Hurrying up to the prisoner, who seemed to be outside, he hastily asked: 'Say! How do you get out of this place?' "

Quotation for Today

WOULDST thou appear comely? Clothe thee in alms, clothe thee in benevolence, clothe thee in humility. These are all more precious than gold; these make the beautiful even yet more lovely.—ST. CHRYSOSTOM.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Vashni

IN I Chron. 6:28, as translated in our Common Version, we read that "the sons of Samuel" were "the first born Vashni, and Abiah"; however, we learn from I Sam. 8:2, that "the name of the first born" son of Samuel "was Joel."

Commentators are now agreed that the seeming contradiction is due to a slip in the reading of the original. They contend that "Vashni" is not really a proper name at all, for the Hebrew consonants which it represents can be, and should be, read as meaning "and-the-second"; while the "and" in the phrase "and Abiah," was apparently added to complete the sense, on the assumption that Vashni was another name for Samuel's eldest son.

The correct reading appears to be that preserved by the Syriac Version and certain manuscripts of the Septuagint, and accepted by the Revised Version: "The first born Joel, and the second Abijah."

What They Say

Building Revival

"What is needed to revive industry, and what is almost certain to come during the next 12 months, is a great amount of building."—*Jesse H. Jones.*

World Getting Better

"The world is getting better, not worse; and you are not down until you think you are."—*S. Parkes Cadman.*

Diligence Rewarded

"We get out of our troubles only by working harder, not by working less."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Unity

"By agreement small things grow; by discord the greatest go to pieces."—*Louis Allis.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Houston, Texas

AN ACTIVE vice-president of a small-town bank closed by a run (afterward pronounced by the bank examiner in condition to have weathered the depression splendidly) was out of a position and in debt. There seemed to be no work for him anywhere, and the money he had borrowed for meager living expenses was down to $15.

The former cashier of the bank came to him one day and said he had heard of an opening for a well-recommended man with banking experience. He wished to apply for the place, and the former vice-president gave him a recommendation.

The corporation heads who received the application made a thorough investigation, and then sent for the vice-president. They said, "Your cashier is all that you say he is, but he is not big enough for this job. We want you."

The vice-president said he greatly appreciated the compliment, for men out of failed banks were having hard sledding. "But," he added, "I can't consider it. My friend is the man for you. I can't take it."

Not satisfied that he had done all he could for his friend, the vice-president later wrote a letter to the heads of the corporation assuring them he could not take the place, and reiterated his recommendations of his cashier. Two days later his friend wrote that the corporation was trying him out and he was making good.

A week later, still seeking a position, the vice-president received a letter from a man he did not know, the head of a concern with which he had never done business. The letter offered him a responsible position paying $100 more salary than the one he had helped his friend get. It was to begin immediately and be permanent!

He went by plane, with joy in his heart. His daughter re-entered school; his wife and son joined him; and once more he had a home.

One day he happened to meet the man who had employed his former cashier. This man clapped him on the back and asked, "Well, how's the new job?"

"Fine," he replied. "But what do you know about this miracle?"

"All about it. Your present employer had sent to me confidentially for a man who was big enough and trustworthy enough to handle his business. I just sent him your letter."

For the Scrapbook

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence; and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words, or in good order.—*Bacon.*

The word of God will stand a thousand readings; and he who has gone over it frequently is the surest of finding new wonders there.—*T. Hamilton.*

The true worth of a man is to be measured by the objects he pursues.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

Once to every man and nation,
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with falsehood,
For the good or evil side.
—*Lowell.*

Genius is eternal patience.—*Michelangelo.*

Bad men excuse their faults; good men leave them.—*Ben Jonson.*

Medical Association Advises Cut-Down Of Schools and Students

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 11 (AP)—The American Medical Association meeting today in its eighty-sixth annual session, jointly with the Canadian Medical Association, which is holding its sixty-sixth annual session, reiterated its opposition to laws which would inhibit the work of physicians and hospitals.

At the same time, it declared the nation is oversupplied with hospitals and that the addition of 5435 physicians to the profession's roster during 1934 had weakened its standing. A plowing-under program for students in medical schools was suggested.

"Regimentation of the medical profession and lay control of medical practice will be fatal to medical progress and inevitably lower the quality of medical service now available to the American people," Dr. Olin West of Chicago, secretary of the association, said in reporting on findings of the association's board of trustees.

The delegates reaffirmed their opposition "to all forms of compulsory sickness insurance, whether administered by the Federal Government, the governments of the individual states or by any individual industry, community or similar body."

Instead, they recommended encouragement of plans to provide medical service by voluntary budgeting of individuals.

Hope was expressed by the association that if the Pure Food and Drug Act introduced in Congress by Senator Copeland (D of New York) is enacted, changes be made to aid in its enforcement. Particular objections to the bill as presented included the classifying of all curing devices as "drugs." The definition of "medical opinion" and provisions for listing ingredients on the label without telling the quantities contained therein.

What's Going On In the Arts

ALICE MACGREGOR EDSON is solo exhibitor at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Her work consists of aquarelle portrayals of flowers and gardens.

The pictures are all painted with a view to transliterating the forms and colors of flowers into an agreeable and realistic design. The painter makes no attempt to strain an effect, elaborate upon a color or shape. She is faithful to the normal appearance of the model. Among her depictions are tulips, laurel, zinnias and orchids.

Speicher in Boston

The Boston Museum is making up rapidly for time lost in collecting pictures by living Americans. In the past few months, several oils and water colors have been purchased or acquired through gift. The time is coming when we can discuss contemporary art in the presence of specific examples, when we can point out the orientations of present-day painters, their problems, their qualities and their place in the society of foreign artists.

"Anna," a portrait by Eugene Speicher, is the most recent accession of outstanding interest. Eugene Speicher is known and oft-heralded in America. He has won prizes and honors. His pictures may be found in many collections. His style is in a class with the more understanding modern undertakings. It shows closest affinity perhaps with Renoir, although the painter has succeeded in replacing the French types with American, and making certain modifications in color choice and color application. "Anna" is a young lady of prominent, mobile feature, seen in comfortable costume and relaxed posture. Mr. Speicher imparts to her face an expression more typical than individual; the expression of independent, thoughtful, poised womanhood. To enhance the character, he selects a palette which hovers around the golden and buff tints, tonal qualities which, with some slight emphasis in one direction or another, may suit the Far Eastern woman, or the woman of dark Africa.

To us, Mr. Speicher falls short of a truly heroic expression of the type, for his proclivity to dwell upon less significant details such as the arms of the lady, the upholstery of the chair. They are given a prominence of color and projection which overshadows the face, and dims the significance of the mood expressed.

D. A.

Publishers Warned Of Free Press Peril

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—Freedom of the press is a "live issue" despite the NRA setback at the hands of the Supreme Court, Linwood I. Noyes, editor and publisher of the Ironwood (Mich.) Globe, said yesterday at the annual spring meeting of the Inland Daily Press Association, of which he is president.

"Do not think for a moment that with the demise of NRA that issue is no longer before the people," Mr. Noyes said. "It is as live a topic as ever. Future developments will undoubtedly call for a greater fight than in the past to maintain the rights of a free people.

"Continued activity and vigilance on the part of all publishers is paramount."

Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, chairman of the freedom of the press committee; Sam M. Williams, New York, manager of the Code Authority for the Daily Newspaper Industry, and Kenneth Craddock Sears, professor of law at the University of Chicago, were on the program.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Illinois

Bloomington—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 9:45 a. m., WJBC, 1200kc.
East St. Louis—Week days, 7:05 a. m., WTMV, 1500kc.
Joliet—Week days, 8:35 a. m., WCLS, 1310kc.
Quincy—Week days, 1:35 p. m., WTAD, 900kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Discontinue

Shortwave

Boston—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7:40 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc-25m.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Boys, Boys, for Goodness' Sake*

By LE PELLEY

MY BUT ONE CAN SEE A LONG WAY UP HERE! I DO BELIEVE I SEE A FROG ON A ROCK ABOUT A MILE UP THE RIVER
AW
YES — AND IF I'M NOT MISTAKEN, THAT IS A CRICKET ON THE STEPS OF THE WILLOWVILLE COURT HOUSE
OH SAY!
AH — AND ISN'T THAT A FLY WALKING ON THOSE TELEGRAPH WIRES ABOUT TWO MILES DOWN —— DO YOU SEE HIM, TUBBY?
NO, MARMADUKE, I CAN'T SEE HIM FROM WHERE I AM —
BUT I DO BELIEVE I HEAR HIM WALKING

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Robot's Flight*

By THE HAGERS

THE NEWS
VIA AIR
THE DRAKEVILLE NEWS HEADLINED THAT NIGHT THE ROBOT DUCK'S MYSTERIOUS FLIGHT.
SAID JACK, "I MADE AN ERROR WHEN I BUILT THAT ROBOT DUCK!" JUST THEN
MY TELEPHONE RANG LOUD AND CLEAR; A VOICE I KNEW QUACKED IN MY EAR.
SAID AUNT MATILDA, IN ALARM, "A MONSTER DUCK IS ON MY FARM!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Grass Roots"

EVEN independents who, like this newspaper, prefer to belong to no party, will welcome the signs and sounds of Republican revival from the Midwest meeting in Springfield, Illinois. The American system requires a vigorous opposition party. Today it appears in particular need of a critical counterpoise to an unusually powerful Administration. At this "grass roots" convention the Republican Party has regained its voice and may have found an issue. It has discovered ground on which its disorganized ranks may rally; it has even glimpsed a position that looks impregnable, if only it can be occupied—Constitution Hill.

But before the Republican Party seeks a monopoly of the defender-of-the-Constitution rôle it might well look ahead a bit. "Save the Constitution" is a splendid slogan. There is need for reviving appreciation of the Constitution. But any true appreciation must emphasize the fundamentals, the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution. It would be a poor appreciation that would make the Constitution an idol to be adored rather than a charter of liberties to be understood and used.

It was Washington who said: "The warmest friends and the best supporters the Constitution has do not contend that it is free from imperfections; but they found them unavoidable, and are sensible, if evil is likely to arise therefrom, the remedy must come hereafter." It was Jefferson who said: "We might as well require a man to wear still the coat which fitted him as a boy as civilized society to remain ever under the regimen of their ancestors." Both anticipated "periodic repairs."

And of course the American people have made changes, from time to time, in orderly manner, as provided in the Constitution itself. Therefore, to take a stand against amendment, as former Governor Lowden appeared to do in his keynote, is to take an unconstitutional position. The Republicans should not be in such a hurry to seize a popular slogan that they will place themselves in a false position. The necessities of opposing the party in power have already brought them close to opposing—because President Roosevelt has tentatively favored—a strengthening of federal powers that is traditional Republican doctrine, urged especially by Alexander Hamilton.

A defense of the Constitution which is far more important, and far more needed, is preservation of individual liberties. At several points the present Democratic regime is vulnerable on this score. The extension of bureaucracy, the perhaps well intentioned, but dangerous, growth of administrative lawmaking, and the threat of pressure politics, government by minority blocs (which both parties have failed to stop) are far more serious dangers than any likely to be offered by efforts to enlarge the meaning of the interstate commerce clause.

The "grass roots" meeting took cognizance of this opportunity. But it did not take full advantage of the opportunity to couple conservative defense of political liberty and of property rights with a clearly liberal plea for economic liberty and the control of property when human rights are threatened. It did declare for "government aid in the establishment of old-age and unemployment reserves" and for "the principle of collective bargaining," but that is the closest it came to offering anything specific for amelioration of an economic system whose failures and tyrannies are still uppermost in the minds of most Americans.

We believe the Republican Party can do better than this. We believe it should do better.

A New Man—a New Hope

THE change in the British Cabinet is more than a tweedledum-tweedledee affair. There is a new occupant of the Foreign Office, Sir Samuel Hoare. Of his measure in foreign affairs none can speak with certainty. But a new broom always sweeps clean, and there can be no doubt that on this account alone the shift is of considerable significance in Anglo-American relations.

Under the old regime several misunderstandings had arisen. They all revolved around the head of Sir John Simon for his handling of the Manchurian affair. Several times the American State Department found itself mistaken when a common line of action had seemingly been laid down. Whatever the merits or demerits of the misunderstanding, it cut deep, and none knows better than the observer on the American side of the Atlantic how wise Mr. Baldwin has been in the manner of his office sweeping.

In this connection Sir Samuel takes up his portfolio at a time when Mr. Baldwin has reaffirmed his Anglo-Americanism. His friendly reference to the United States was promptly reciprocated in Washington. For the moment collaboration is in the realm of gesture. America awaits a settlement of European troubles in the hope that the nations will once again be able to sit around a disarmament table. America will hardly be much interested until that hope returns.

As for an American place in any collective security system, that at present is not practical politics, but the United States may soon be ready with a negative, if not a positive, contribution. Six months ago Mr. Baldwin said that he would never consent to the use of the British Navy as a League policeman till he knew what America would do. The risk was too great. What he meant was that he did not wish to see any entanglement with an America engaged in asserting its neutral rights to trade in wartime. America, however, is showing every disposition to withdraw such insistence.

Unscrambling the Power Omelet

THE Administration's Wheeler-Rayburn public utility bill just passed by the United States Senate attempts to do to electrical holding companies something like what the Sherman Antitrust Law was expected to do to the old Rockefeller-built Standard Oil Company. And the ultimate result may be about the same.

Under the Supreme Court decision in the antitrust prosecution, the oil "trust" was obliged to break up into more or less local corporations under a number of separate state charters. The group continued, however, to have a certain unity, and today single units have grown as large as the original organization and enjoy a very considerable public good will.

The bill adopted by the Senate contains many salutary reforms. But it is overly extreme in its objective of abolishing within five to seven years all utility holding companies except those of the "first degree" in economically and geographically integrated systems approved by the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission. By these "first degree" companies would be meant those regional organizations which hold interests directly in only one layer of operating companies under them. Neither the parent nor the subsidiary company would be allowed to control companies above or below them.

There is much reason for desiring to mash down and simplify the highly pyramided structures of some companies which run up to eight or nine layers. But there is also economic reason for permitting a third layer instead of squeezing down to two. Investors may very reasonably wish to gain greater diversity and safety in a single investment by having that security represent an interest in utilities of several regions than depend on the fortunes of a single limited area. Exchange of engineering talent and experience between areas also has some value.

Whether these benefits might be retained by investment trusts which would hold interests but not controlling interests or management interests in several regional holding companies is not yet clear under the bill. But either some development of this sort may be expected or else a sustained movement to modify it along the lines of amendments which came very close to succeeding in the Senate. There is no true purpose in merely penalizing bigness; what the Government has a right to do is to forbid and punish abuse of the advantages of bigness.

The Co-ed of Claremont

THE little room which Lillian G. Gist occupies is very similar to those lived in by other co-eds of Claremont College, California. There are the usual gaily colored cushions bearing the legends, Princeton, Yale, or what have you in universities; photographs of young men absorbing culture at those masculine institutions of learning adorn the walls.

What is unusual is that some of the gaily colored cushions are marked Vassar and Wellesley, et cetera, and quite a few of the photographs are those of girl seniors at similar feminine higher institutions of learning, and of babies who haven't yet graduated from the spoon, mug and tucker stage. For Lillian G. Gist who, wearing cap and gown, received the Master of Arts degree just a few days ago, is a great-grandmother whose wedding to the Rev. William W. Gist took place in a small Ohio town back in 1876.

Winning college degrees is an old story for this youthful octogenarian lady, and her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren will find it pretty hard to keep up the pace she sets. It is just a little matter of sixty years ago that she graduated from the Illinois Women's College, now MacMurray College, with the degree of Mistress of Liberal Arts. Those were the days when bachelor's degrees were not given to women students. Then, after most of her sons and daughters had left home in 1908, Mrs. Gist found time hanging heavily on her hands. So she studied classics and won a Bachelor of Arts degree from Cornell (Iowa) College.

The one-time definition of "grandmotherly" will have to be changed in the new encyclopedias. As one observes the serenity with which white-haired women pilot motorcars through traffic-congested streets; casually fly a thousand miles to attend Mildred's graduation exercises, or the stick-at-itiveness of Mrs. Gist who "didn't miss a class all year," the expression seems to be a synonym for unabated enthusiasm, gay adventure and a challenging inspiration to younger generations.

Travelers' Tales

Book News of the Day

TRAVELERS are seekers; their books tell of the search, and the value of the books to the reader depends upon how far he can be made to share in the quest. To his BESSARABIA AND BEYOND (London: Methuen. 8s. 6d.), Mr. Henry Baerlein brings a keen sense of humor, wide experience and a practiced technique, and if the result is a little unsatisfying, that is because the quest itself was so superficial. He was wandering about northern Roumania, but his chief interest seemed to remain fixed in Mr. Baerlein. His method of bringing the country to the reader is through dialogue, casual conversations with those whom he met beside the way, and these people, from peasant to official, were all willing to open their hearts without self-consciousness and to discourse upon their own lives or upon politics, or, most often of all, upon history.

The conversations and characters are often delightful—the Swiss who had put up a memorial to himself because his sons would be too miserly to do it for him, the poor woman seeking faith, the monk who wished to be a multimillionaire, the chauffeur who spoke always in proverbs—and it would be ungrateful to question whether such conversations ever could take place. They are Mr. Baerlein's method of conveying his impressions of the people, and an entertaining method.

Yet the pictures have often a feeling of caricature. One hears a great deal about muddy roads and dirty hotels, but of the beautiful and varied country which the illustrations suggest, there is little mention. The limitations of the picture are sometimes irksome. The Roumanians get the appreciation they merit, and the minorities are disposed of on Roumanian evidence. "The Ukrainians are a dirty people," said the Swiss. "What more is there one can say about them?" And though Mr. Baerlein suggested reasonably that one might say something to their credit, it was not said.

It would be hard to find a traveler less like Mr. Baerlein than Major F. G. Jackson. His THE LURE OF UNKNOWN LANDS (London: Bell. 16s.) takes in the travels and adventures of a full life—on a cattle station in the Australian bush, whaling, orange-planting in Florida, travels among the Lapps and Samoyeds, four years in Franz Josef Land, the Boer War, the European War across Central Africa, and a visit to Liberia on the Slavery Commission. Major Jackson belongs to the old school and has all its unquestioning love of field sports and the game of war; but if he accepted standards as he found them, he did not leave them there. In the hard-drinking life in Australia, for efficiency's sake he became a teetotaler; he inaugurated the custom of photographing big game; he studied the natural sciences essential for effective exploration, and this story of his life is made vivid by his informed observation on water-bears and polar bears, men and grasses and whales.

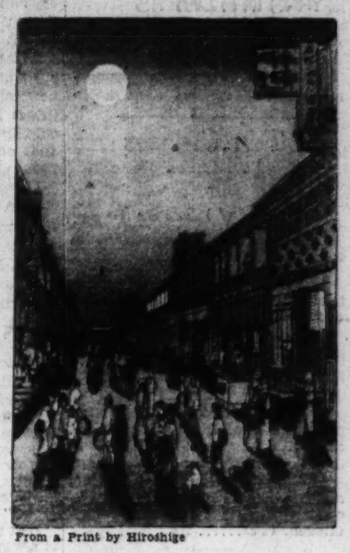
Major Jackson is not a master of words. Repetitions are common throughout the book, and his style is heavy with second-hand phrases. But these defects have no power over his clear, energetic narrative.

J. S. E.

A Tale of Two Capitals

Tokyo and Moscow Compared—II

WHEN one comes to consider the many points of contrast between Moscow and Tokyo, one of the most striking and most obvious is that present-day Moscow seems built for collectivists, and Tokyo just as clearly for individual families. The typical dwelling in Moscow, if one leaves out of account a number of small frame houses built in outlying parts of the city before the war, is the large apartment house, where scores or even hundreds of families live together and may have their communal kitchens, dining rooms, laundries, etc.



From a Print by Hiroshige

Street of Shops in Japan

In Tokyo the majority of the people live in tiny houses which could not hold more than a single family. Another striking difference is attributable to the remarkable capacity of the Japanese to create a garden out of even a few square feet of soil. Walking through the narrow winding streets of the older parts of Tokyo one is repeatedly amazed by the ingenuity with which one or two plants or even small trees are planted and cared for, even in the most restricted space. The larger Japanese homes often possess remarkably fine gardens, with reproductions, in miniature, of hills, streams and lakes. Absence of individual garden cultivation accentuates the rather bleak atmosphere of Moscow.

The streets of Tokyo are lined with innumerable small shops, dealing in groceries, sweets, secondhand furniture, dry goods, almost anything in the world. Here is another very great contrast to Moscow, where every enclosed shop today is under state or co-operative management.

* * *

The houses of the two capitals reflect the varying climates and the differing tastes. Japanese houses are constructed of light material and convey a sense of airy fragility. Thick, even massive walls and solidity are characteristic of Russian building.

The menus in typical Russian and Japanese restaurants, leaving out of consideration the more or less successfully westernized cuisine of the larger hotels, are markedly different. While the Japanese enjoy fish, rice, beancurd in various combinations and preparations, the Russian prefers his heavy black bread, cabbage and beet soup—and meat, when he can get it.

Climatically, Tokyo is much more humid than Moscow, which is far away from any sea. Psychologically, however, the atmosphere of the Japanese capital is rather less oppressive. The Japanese police is a very potent and active body. But the range of repression in Japan is not nearly so wide as it is in the Soviet Union. Fear of social association with a foreigner, so unfortunately common a feature of everyday life in Moscow, is not in evidence in Tokyo. Variation of opinion which is expressed by Japanese is refreshing. No well-known journalist or writer has been expelled or excluded from Japan because of his writings; and this is not the least of the contrasts between the Soviet Union and the Island Empire.

Yet newspapers of Japan are periodically forbidden to publish certain news items which are placed under police "bans"; the profession of Communism is outlawed; the police sometimes annoy travelers by a long rigmarole and pounce on literature suspected of subversive tendencies, although quite radical publications, both in Japanese and in foreign languages, are freely sold in the Tokyo bookshops.

Another important difference between the two capitals is that Russia's culture is definitely Western, while Japan's is fundamentally Eastern. Consequently Japan is more difficult to grasp and appreciate. It is far easier, even for one who is ignorant of the Russian language, to enter into the spirit of a play at the Moscow Art Theater than it is for a foreigner to understand and appreciate Japan's classical Kabuki Theater, with its symbolism and its rigidly standardized types of character.

* * *

Japan's traditional family system, where the head of the family enjoys almost patriarchal authority, is yielding under the impact of Western ideas and modern commercial and industrial practices. But it still survives to some extent, even in the towns. Marriage is usually arranged by the parents with only secondary consideration for the personal inclinations of the couple. In Russia any semblance of patriarchal authority has been smashed to bits by the revolution; a Soviet marriage is the result of the independent desire of two individuals; its dissolution may be the result of the desire of one of them.

Another point in which Russians and Japanese are poles apart is in the matter of ceremony. The Russians are probably the least, the Japanese probably the most ceremonious of peoples. Take the matter of tea drinking, for instance. The Japanese have an elaborate rite, known as Tea Ceremony, which requires arduous training for proper performance. The carrying out of the Tea Ceremony takes at least half an hour; at the end the guest is supposed to consume only a few sips of the liquid. The Russian ideal, on the contrary, is a steaming samovar and endless glasses of tea, gulped down with a minimum of formal ceremony.

Japan is a country of tradition where foreign ideas, foreign habits, foreign tastes are constantly filtering in and gradually remaking along new lines the fabric of national life. Russia is a land where the revolution made an uncommonly clean sweep of traditional ideas and practices, but where at least some deep-rooted human instincts, notably the instinct for individual betterment of one's economic condition, are asserting themselves and imposing at least some compromises on the stern body of Communist dogma. Different the two countries certainly are, but both are deeply fascinating to anyone interested in the drama of human development.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Blockades—and the League

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A world-wide understanding that in the event of any nation declaring war the United States and Great Britain would immediately proceed to blockade that nation's ports would no doubt do much to avert war possibilities. Yet such proposed collaboration, when presented, as it usually is, without qualification, is fraught with undesirable possibilities.

In order that the door shall not be opened to these contingencies, something more is needed. The world should know in advance that in the event of a situation arising calling for such joint blockade by the two great peace-seeking nations, they would simultaneously invite every other member of the League of Nations to co-operate in such blockade.

Obviously, this invitation should be extended only to League members. For it to be known that it included non-League nations would operate as a disrupting influence upon the League—the only established agency capable of averting war. No other has ever existed. It alone has presented opportunities for informal, aye, even unpremeditated approach for incidental discussion of incipient or prolonged differences.

Meeting on neutral ground, matters which might otherwise be provocative of conflict can be informally, perhaps amicably, discussed, and possibly a foundation laid for a later, more elaborate and conclusive adjustment. The need for a more or less frequent consideration of disagreements external to themselves afford the best kind of opportunity for nations to engage in informal talks over their own latent or active differences.

But to open the door for the charge that these two nations were setting themselves up as a super-government for the world might easily provoke such resentment as to become a disintegrating element in the League. This should be avoided by all means. That all this would necessitate the United States joining the League is obvious. One can hardly imagine a state of consciousness that would approve of the proposition that the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain, should blockade a nation which declared war, being unwilling for the United States to join the League. The League exists to avert conflicts, to restrain mad ambitions, to insure permanent peace to suffering humanity. These righteous purposes can be achieved only as nations meet and freely discuss their aims and differences.

ROBERT BAKER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Compulsory Liquor Insurance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why not have a fund created by state law from the liquor taxes that would work along the lines of the state accident insurance compensation? Anyone injured by or having to stand property damages because the person responsible for the same was under the influence of liquor would be insured against such losses and would have all bills paid as in the state accident cases.

Accidents caused to innocent people are the result of the return of liquor, and the loss so caused should be paid by the federal and state government out of the money received from the sale of such.

G. H. I.

Medford, Ore.

Synge's "Deirdre"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I write about some rather extraordinary statements in a Dublin article in your issue of June 1, 1935. In this article there are some rather unconventional, to say the least, critical opinions—among them that Synge's "Deirdre" is inferior to the versions written by Yeats and A. E.

Speaking of Synge and his last play, "Deirdre," Mr. Hayes writes: "The author (Synge) had passed on, leaving his play without the third act, which was subsequently written by an unnamed writer who essayed the Synge style and succeeded indifferently." As I understand it, Synge left his "Deirdre" unfinished not in the sense that it was without a third and final act, but in that it was in a state of incomplete revision. In a letter to Lady Gregory, dated Aug. 28, 1908, Synge writes: "I have been fiddling with my 'Deirdre' a little. I think I'll have to cut it down to two longish acts. The middle act in Scotland is impossible."

Do not these sentences prove that the play was in three acts six months before Synge passed on in March, 1909? As for the "unnamed writer" who, according to your article, wrote the third act, and "who essayed the Synge style and succeeded indifferently," again we have documentary evidence to support conjectural probability. In her "Our Irish Theatre," Lady Gregory writes of Synge's "Deirdre": "After he (Synge) was gone, we did our best to bring the versions together, and we produced it ('Deirdre') early in the next year."

Perhaps it is such loose talk as this that has kept Synge's fine play out of the repertory of the Abbey. Many of us would willingly forgo such plays as "Drama at Inish" or "The New Gossoon" if we might instead have a chance to see acted Synge's serious and noble tragedy. As for your correspondent's opinion of the third act, to many of us it is the finest of three fine acts. Once when I spoke to Mr. Yeats of my admiration for Synge's "Deirdre," he said: "The last act of 'Deirdre' is the best thing Synge did."

HORACE REYNOLDS

Cambridge, Mass.

Mirror of Opinion

Enemies of Freedom

NOT in Russia or Germany but in America, admired and excellent college presidents—I wish I dared to name just two—are being dismissed because they do not happen to belong to the political party temporarily in control of the State. A systematic program is under way to regulate teachers and students on a state and national scale by requiring them to take oaths. Textbooks are censored and universities are investigated by ignorant politicians. Teachers in schools and universities alike are being driven to form unions to protect themselves from arbitrary dismissal and, which is worse, from intellectual dictatorship. In many communities a teacher is virtually disenfranchised—he does not speak his mind on political, economic or religious questions even outside the classroom.

The very citizens who best understand history, sociology, and the truer values of individual and social life are threatened with domination by those who hold the power to starve and imprison. The very minds most willing to give themselves disinterestedly to the quest and dissemination of truth for the welfare of all are terrorized by short-sighted vote seekers and conscientious ignoramuses who would sacrifice the hard-won values of freedom to temporary material needs. Equally ignorant are the would-be reformers intent upon a plan for perfecting human society overnight. . . .

The only way to preserve and create great institutions of learning is to associate great minds and personalities and give them entire freedom of thought and expression. Only so can America and mankind gradually but surely attain a high civilization and rich culture and be saved from disease, poverty, war, false patriots, selfish politicians, and other pests.—*W. A. S.*, in the *American Scholar* (New York).

The Wide Horizon

Sweden—Land of Economic Democracy

By Bertram B. Fowler

WHEN talk veers to planned economy and the regulation of industry by codes and rules, as it does at the present time when the shadow of the Supreme Court's decision against NRA rests on the American scene, one is likely to hear mention of the Scandinavian countries. There seems to be a general impression that these nations have achieved most of their economic gains by legislative action. Sweden, which to the discerning has begun to stand forth as an example in democracy, has come in for particular comment. But the impression that Sweden is a country where a democratic form of government has worked out a satisfactory method of economic control is as erroneous as it is widespread.

Rather than presenting a modal system of governmental control of industry, Sweden is almost unique in that it is a country where such control is at a minimum. True, industry in Sweden is rigidly governed. But to those who think of such control only in terms of legislative action, Sweden presents an almost baffling picture. There is not on the statute books of Sweden a single antitrust law. The Swedes have never by act of legislation drawn up any measure to restrict trusts, to curb combines or monopolies.

* * *

The state in Sweden has gone in for the ownership of electric power, railroads, communications and other purely public utility concerns. But even this brand of ownership is not restrictive. The state does not monopolize. The state sometimes competes with private enterprise.

But in what may be termed "use" industries there is an utter lack of legislative interference. Yet not so many years ago production and distribution in Sweden were absolutely controlled by trusts. The prices of margarine, of overshoes, of lamp bulbs, even of such a necessity as flour, were so fixed. Until the year 1908 this monopolization was unchallenged.

Government interference was not invoked because the Swedes were gaining a conception of democracy as economic as well as political. They perceived that any system of governmental control tended also to restrict trade, to fix prices and therefore hit the consumer. They conceived the idea that practices and prices could be properly governed only by economic democratic action.

* * *

From England the Swedes had imported the ideal of consumer control of industry through voluntary co-operative action. They began by building co-operative retail organizations through which the consumer wielded an economic vote. These consumer co-operative societies were governed by voting members. When there were enough retail societies there was born the wholesale co-operative, *Kooperativa Forbundet*, or K. F. as it is familiarly known.

K. F. became the weapon of the organized consumers. Faced by the threat of boycott on the part of the big producers who frowned upon co-operatives, K. F. went to war with the trusts. In 1908 it started with the puny capital of $1500. Before it was finished there was a co-operative margarine factory and the trust was broken. The price of margarine came down to an economic level. But, more important, the consumers had proved their strength and solidarity.

Since the war K. F. has acted as an agency for control of industry. It broke the overshoes trust and brought the price of galoshes from 8.50 to 3.50 kroner a pair. It built its own lamp bulb factory and brought the price of bulbs from 37 cents to 20 cents. It went into the manufacture of store equipment and broke another trust. It built its own flour mills to supply its own bakeries with flour and broke the grip of the flour trust.

* * *

Today the Swedish co-operatives do about 40 per cent of the retail trade of the country and absolutely regulate prices and conditions of trade. The movement is linked closely to a sturdy trade union movement. It dovetails with the governmental control of utilities, filling in the full picture of Swedish economy. The co-operatives have not run private enterprises out of business. But they have set up a system of consumer control that is absolute and which is yet encumbered with no dead weight of involved rules.

It is this system of economic democracy that was brought into Denmark to lift that country from a state that bordered on economic serfdom to the head of the list of prosperous countries and gave the Danish farmer the distinction of being the best in the world. It is remaking the economic fabric of Finland. It is sweeping across Great Britain. Today 7,000,000 families in England and Scotland are members of the consumers' co-operatives.

In none of these countries has there been any drastic move toward legislative control of economic affairs. In this light the Supreme Court decision on NRA takes on a new and encouraging aspect. We may need control of industry, but that control, Sweden tells us, can be truly democratic.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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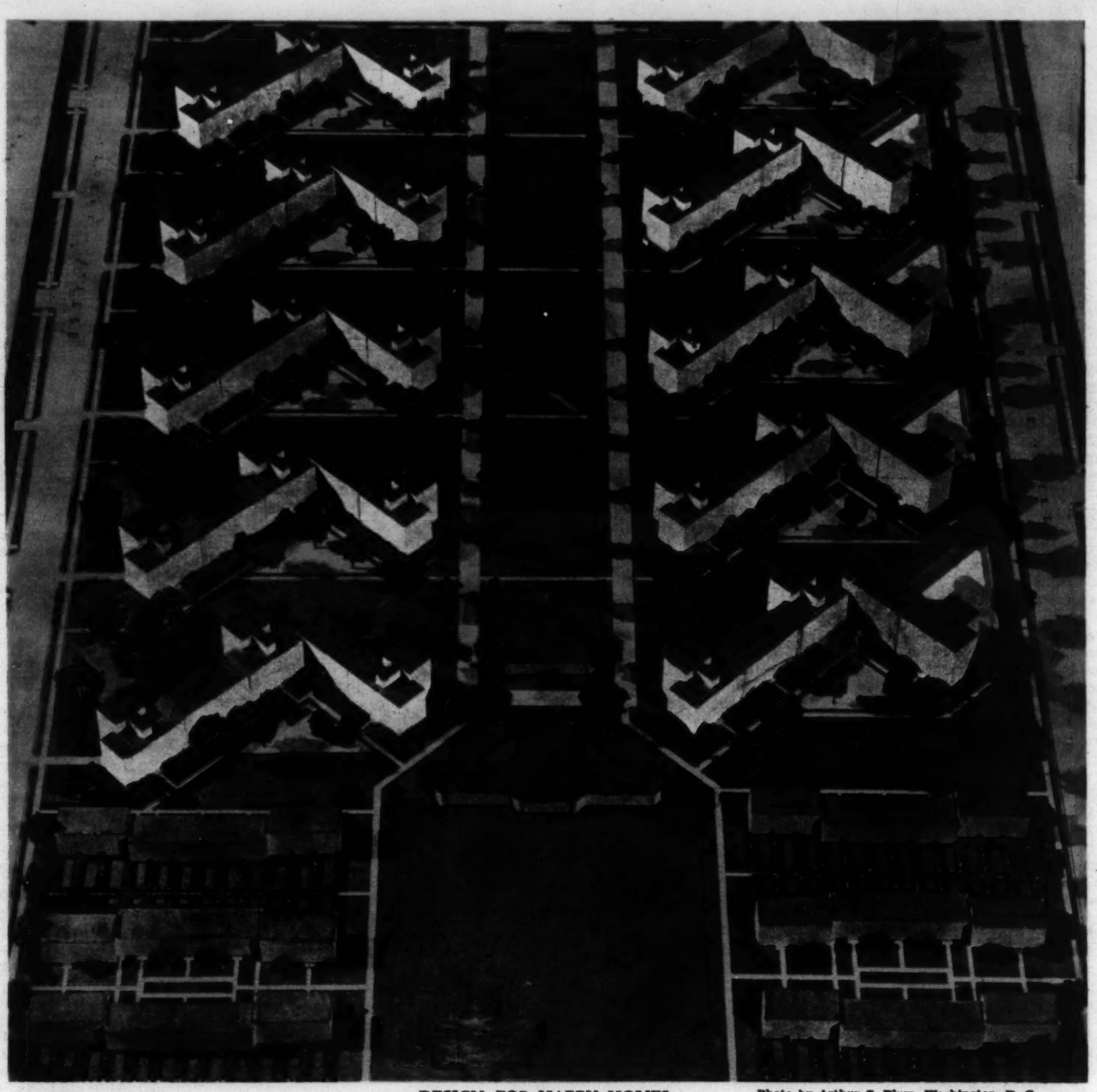


DESIGN FOR HAPPY HOMES Photo by Arthur S. Blum, Washington, D. C.

A Model of an Extensive Low-Rent Housing Project for Indianapolis.

Wipe Out the Slum!

By Harold L. Ickes

United States Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of Public Works

WHEN SOCIAL HISTORIANS OF THE FUTURE survey our century, they will undoubtedly credit the great depression of 1929 and the years that followed with the paternity of an eagerly anticipated and long-needed social advance: the recognition by the Federal Government of its responsibility to that vast body of underprivileged citizens whom the haphazard growth of our large cities penned within the confines of a slum existence which flourished unrestrained for years to the disgrace of the world's richest nation.

America's traditional spirit of progress, advancing steadily in industry and in the promotion of higher living standards for its more fortunate citizens, left the American slum untouched. The homes of the upper middle classes and those of an even higher economic stratum reflected faithfully the application of scientific research. Comforts and conveniences unknown a few generations before became commonplace necessities in the better homes. Scientific planning stressed the need of fresh air and sunlight. New homes were built with special care exercised in the design of plumbing, ventilation and heating equipment, and American living accommodations became models for building in the Old World. But the slum, flourishing in the hidden byways of our great cities, resisted all modern innovations; became with the passing of the years more decrepit, more squalid, and spawned more of its unfortunates to become economic burdens on our large communities.

While America viewed the growth of its slums with complacency, the Old World came to a gradual recognition of the evils of congested, unhealthy, urban dwelling places, and took steps looking toward their reform. In Vienna, under a postwar Socialist administration, housing became the most important municipal concern. Germany spent huge sums rehousing the inhabitants of its city slums in modern, healthful apartments. Post-revolutionary Russia erected apartment homes for thousands of its people.

In England, urban slums, centuries old and famed in the works of British writers, disappeared under the wreckers' hammers, to be replaced with model dwellings within the means of the lowest paid workers. The movement for better homes for the people spread even into Italy, where, encouraged by the Fascist Government, new homes rose to take the places of the picturesque but unwholesome tenements which once delighted and revolted novelty-seeking tourists.

All of this had taken place in Europe before we in America made any concentrated, organized effort to eradicate the slum. In the larger cities, settlement workers with vision had valiantly sought to alleviate conditions by attempts to educate slum residents to standards of cleanliness and home decency and by affording them wholesome recreational outlets. But, no matter how eager the slum dweller's desire to better himself, he could improve his condition but little in the crowded, obsolescent, unhealthy tenement which was the only home he had. Philanthropists in a few cities tried housing experiments to provide modern dwelling places at a rental within the means of the lower-income classes. A few co-operative ventures sponsored by labor unions or similar groups, were suc-

THAT THIS MAY BE NO MORE

Such Children as These Learn More in the Alleys Than the Schoolroom Ever Can Correct; Such Slum Areas Are to Be Replaced, as Fast as Possible, by Modern, Low-Rent Housing Projects.

cessful in some measure. These noble but decentralized efforts were aimed more at providing better homes than at destroying blighted areas, and the American slum was not seriously threatened until the advent of the Public Works Administration in 1933.

With the appropriation by Congress of large sums for public works, we were able to direct a program, primarily intended to relieve the distress of unemployment and to quicken the pulse of industry, into channels leading to the greatest possible social benefits of a permanent nature. Economists subscribe to the theory that the key to business recovery lies in an acceleration of the capital goods industries. Large-scale building, financed by the Government, affords an excellent stimulant to these industries.

A wide-flung federal housing program spreads the benefits of employment through a wider variety of industries and trades than any other form of public construction. In addition to meeting the exigencies of a grave situation—that of unemployment—it enables the Government to invest its funds in a permanent public use of inestimable social value. The Public Works Administration offered the first opportunity in history for the entry of our Government into the field of low-rent housing. Without it, our present organized campaign against the slum, waged simultaneously on more than 30 fronts, would have been delayed indefinitely.

We are endeavoring to start a movement to wipe out the slum, the costliest and most shameful of our institutions. In practically all of the thirty cities in which we are planning low-rent housing projects we have selected sites in neighborhoods with high disease and crime rates, in neighborhoods now blighted by dilapidated, substandard dwellings, which stand as a constant fire and health menace. We have made a few exceptions to this practice where local housing shortages made the purchase of vacant property and the erection of additional housing accommodations a contribution of greater value to the community.

We are working toward the objective of making available to the worker of small income modern quarters which more nearly approach average American living standards. We intend to provide these accommodations at a rental which the tenant is able to pay, and a rental which will insure to the Government the return of the major portion of its investment.

* * *

Reactionary opponents of our program hold to the obsolete notion that housing should be the concern of private interests, not of the Government. They have raised the cry that our work tends to stifle private initiative. They have forgotten or have ignored the fact that private business has seldom shown an inclination to offer better homes to slum dwellers at rentals which they are able to pay. In the early stages of PWA, we invited private groups to avail themselves of federal loans for the financing of low-rent housing. Only seven corporations qualified for these loans. We now have three of these limited-dividend projects completed and occupied, three nearing completion, and a seventh under construction.

For our own opening attack on the slum we have allocated $150,000,000. This sum is admittedly inadequate for as vigorous a campaign as is needed, but it will enable us to build what might be regarded as demonstration projects—developments which will point the way for other housing ventures backed by federal, state or municipal funds. The initial money earmarked for slum eradication and low-cost housing has been entirely allocated. Housing projects have been planned for more than 30 cities. The PWA Housing Division is pushing forward approximately 40 projects, providing approximately 42,000 living units, and several of these have already reached the construction stage. Five slums have vanished, their sites cleared, ready for the building of America's first governmental housing developments.

* * *

What has been done—and the accomplishments of the Housing Division have been considerable—has been attended by greater difficulties than have beset any other federal program. Not only was governmental direction of housing activities an innovation, but the solution of the problem of low-rent housing was entirely new in most cities. Innumerable obstacles were placed in the way of realization of our aims.

Although officials of cities requesting federal assistance in slum clearance were aware of the existence of blighted areas, few of them had prepared analyses of their respective problems. Consequently, PWA's first task in most cities was a social survey to determine whether rehousing was needed, and, if so, what type of rehabilitation should be provided. These surveys, essential in a scientific approach to the housing problem, required months of painstaking investigation. Not only was the large investment of federal money to be protected but these first ventures were designed to point the way to better housing on a much larger scale.

With the completion of the social survey, a site was selected and its component parcels appraised. Then began long, arduous negotiations for the purchase of the property. We had to buy carefully, for the cost of land is an important factor in providing rentals within the means of families whom the program is designed to aid. In some instances, we were forced to apply to the courts in condemnation proceedings. We sought always to pay fair value for the land, never to secure it at confiscatory prices.

The institution of a federal housing development in every city so far entered has been attended by scores of problems, each of which has required its individual solution. As an example, there have been involved dickerings with city councils and other municipal bodies over the use of utilities, or the relocation of streets. And, occasionally, there has been opposition to our plans from minority groups. In one city, foes of federal housing obtained a court injunction which has seriously hampered the development of our plans.

* * *

We realize that federal housing is on trial in this its first venture. Hopes for future wider participation in housing by the Government will attain realization if the public recognizes that the expenditure of this initial $150,000,000 has been successfully carried out. We have been conscious of a great responsibility in the making of all our plans. From the start, our architects lacked precedents for their guidance. Obviously the modern housing of Austria or other continental countries would not serve as models for America.

We have planned carefully. We have resisted the temptation to yield to clamorous critics who have demanded haste at the cost of careful design and economical building. We have for the first time assembled into a compact organization the entire business of housing from the first preliminary surveys through land acquisition, design and construction to the final management of the properties. We have made a thorough examination of those materials best suited to low-cost housing, and have introduced them into large-scale building. We have pioneered in the establishment of new minimum American housing standards.

Our new projects must be fireproof, their design must admit ample air and sunlight to all rooms, they must be constructed soundly and economically. Every living unit will have electricity, modern heating and modern plumbing, and private baths. In some of the larger developments, we are planning model laundries, nurseries, and commercial and office units for the convenience of the miniature communities we are establishing. All projects will be set off by beautifully landscaped park areas and large, improved recreational grounds. In designing for healthful living, we have not been blind to aesthetic considerations.

* * *

Our aim has been to provide the family of low income with conveniences necessary to health and decency, conveniences conforming to standards demanded by citizens of the higher income groups. It has been our intention to provide these modern homes at a rental well within the means of the class for which they are intended. We have made every effort to carry out this program as rapidly as possible.

I think we have met with unusual success to date. There has been some criticism that our program moves too slowly. Those who thus criticize are unacquainted with the facts: they do not see beneath the surface; they fail to appreciate the tremendous difficulties which must be met and overcome in every project we plan. Without an unbiased understanding of these difficulties it is impossible to make a just appraisal of the work planned or already completed.

There have been other critics, too. They muster the visionaries, who pencil their Utopian housing dreams on banquet cloths, who are captious about actual accomplishments and who prefer conversational air castles to the concrete plans we have made. At times, these theorists are irritating, but they cause us no great concern. We have been feeling our way cautiously into this business of housing. When we started, we had but little practical, specialized experience to guide us. Now we have more than a year of hard work behind us, and the confidence that if anyone knows the complex business of housing it is our own staff.

The worst stage—that of pioneering—is over. If proper co-operation continues to come from those communities which have asked our aid in clearing out their slums and establishing decent homes in their stead, we are confident of the realization of our high objectives.

Another Setting Sun

PEARL STRACHAN

Beyond all verse, you spend upon the sky
Colors no bunch of camel's hair may spill.
The driver slows his truck, to drink his fill.
A woman shelling peas begins to cry.
The choreman looks, and leaves his apple pie.
The socialist forgets the cotton mill.
Apartment blocks become a brownish hill.
Untongued, the beggar greets no passer-by.
The poet gropes for words he cannot say;
Inadequate he finds them as the brush
To capture one thin feather from the spray
Of ravishing, winged ending of the day.
They tumble, incoherent, in a rush.
And, silent, he can only clutch and pray.

Elisabeth Bergner

"Great" She May Be to the Critics and Public, This Little Viennese Actress, Who Captivated London and New York, but to the Members of Her Cast She is Warm and Radiant as Sunshine

A Member of the Cast of "Escape Me Never" Discusses Miss Bergner with

Elizabeth Yates

WE FACED EACH OTHER over our tea-cups, Joan Blair and I, and chatted on about "Escape Me Never," the play in which Elisabeth Bergner has appeared in London and New York.

"Is she very great, then?" I asked. I had not yet seen Elisabeth Bergner.

My companion looked at me as if she half wished all she would say might be included in her glance and then said quietly, "Yes, she is very great—" I waited a moment, "the greatest, many say. Charles Cochran, who introduced Bernhardt and Duse to the English-speaking world, places Bergner far above them."

Joan Blair was a member of the cast of "Escape Me Never." She had had a long and interesting stage career. Her words were significant. Suddenly she smiled, an affection born of intimate knowledge displaced the actor, "But Miss Bergner is such a little darling, it's odd to speak of greatness in connection with her!"

* * *

We discussed what most of the world knows by now—the early part of Bergner's stage career. Born in Vienna a few years after the turn of the century, she was acting by the time she was 11. The stage was her wish, her love, her whole life, and her friends considered her moderately adapted to it. Acting well, she stirred no great enthusiasm until Max Reinhardt, watching her, saw she possessed a spark which might, with tending, flame into genius. He brought her to Berlin and began to draw from her her own especial gifts.

For some 10 years Berlin was Elisabeth Bergner's adopted home. There she acted a wide variety of roles from Shakespeare and O'Neil, in German of course. She became the greatest box-office attraction of the time and earned far higher salaries than the stage had ever paid. She left Germany in 1930. She arrived in London with her art and her husband, Dr. Paul Czinner. There she did some motion-picture work directed by her husband, whose particular field that is, and in time read scripts for an English play. Hundreds were read and turned aside. It did not seem that Elisabeth Bergner, with her broken English and continental reputation, would find a fit vehicle in which to appear before the English public. Then, late one night, she read Margaret Kennedy's "Escape Me Never." Straight to her heart did Elisabeth Bergner take Gemma Jones, the little street waif, and rang up Margaret Kennedy at midnight to tell her of the decision.

* * *

The play opened—much to Elisabeth Bergner's terror—in the provinces. Little and shy and timid, she dreads any new thing. Her store of courage runs very thin on a first night, but her ability to act does not diminish. The reviews were ecstatic. She had nothing to fear. Her place on the English stage was assured. But, troubled by the newness of it all, disturbed by the thought of their London opening, she begged Cochran to take the play off. She could not act in London. Cochran understood, gently insisted, and the play opened in London as scheduled. The critics were unanimous in that which was so much more than praise—their recognition of the shining spiritual quality she had brought to the theater. In London, she played to packed houses, the theater completely sold out eight weeks in advance, for with her first smile the little Bergner had found her way to the hearts of the English public—becoming for matters of reference only "the great," for affection preferred the diminutive.

Photo by Vandamm Studio, N. Y.

MISS BERGNER AS GEMMA JONES IN "ESCAPE ME NEVER"

To one heart especially she won her way—Sir James Barrie's. The two met at some gathering or other one night in London; arm in arm they went off together and talked and laughed about things only they could understand. They spoke each other's tongue. They shared the same world—a world where children played lightheartedly, and worried, burdened adults could find entrance only as they became childlike. Then Elisabeth suggested something to Sir James and he set to work. Next autumn when she returns to the London stage it will be in Barrie's new play.

* * *

"Why did she close 'Escape Me Never' in London if she was still drawing crowded houses?" I asked.

"Ah—she has a dread of becoming mechanical and always knows when she has done enough. They had begun to film the play, too; she was busy doing that, and then the company had to go to the Dolomites for the scenes there. When Cochran brought the play to New York she said she would play 12 weeks, and she did. Nothing would induce her to stay longer. Money does not tempt her. She went off to Italy for a holiday; when she returns to London she will film Shaw's "St. Joan" under her husband's direction and, later on, open in the Barrie play."

"Did she like New York?"

"No, not really. She is so tiny and New York is so immense. Just before our dress rehearsal at the theater there she said to me sorrowfully, 'Oh, it is all so vast. I know I can't act here.' She wanted a little intimate theater where every least detail, every tiny, delicate touch and smallest movement would reach her audience—and they put her in such a big one! My heart ached for the little darling that first night. As a child will give rich and beautiful and eager love and be joyous in the giving, yet if the love is not received the little one's heart will be broken; so Bergner, with every new part, giving all of herself, would be desolate if that all were not accepted. After that first performance she came to each one of us and put her arms around us and kissed us—it did not matter who we were or how insignificant. We were her company and she loved us.

"She will see no one. No interviewers, admirers, or critics can find their way to her. Why? She may be seen on the stage, she gives all that she has there. And she is so shy, she would not know what to say to a stranger. Too, she is not very strong. She knows that she must conserve the resources of her tiny frame for her work. In London, of course, she has her circle of friends. In New York she has her two attendants—her dresser and her secretary. They alone know where she lives and no one else may know. The intimacy of her life is not to be intruded upon by the casual or the curious. When we first arrived in New York she said to the stage manager, 'She knows my address,' pointing to her secretary; 'if you need it she will give it to you.'

"She arrives at the theater for her performance in a large maroon car. Even the curious or the adoring, idling by the stage door, could scarcely glimpse her—a tiny thing in a great brown fur coat and a little brown felt hat, drawn so close that only a streak of golden hair shows. Drawing up directly in front of the stage door, the chauffeur opens the door of the car and stands opposite—forming a protected passage from the car to the theater. With swift movements Bergner glides from one to the other. The theater door closes. The maroon car speeds away. The little knot of spectators are left gasping—so sudden it has all been."

"Is she rather temperamental?" I asked.

Joan Blair looked surprised. "Why, no—she is like a little streak of sunshine, so full of radiance and warmth. Sometimes she becomes depressed, but that is only because she has been thinking of the bigness of the theater and her disappointment if she does not reach everyone in it, or some such worry. With us she is always sweet and thoughtful and gentle—that's her nature. When things go wrong on the stage—perhaps a careless hand has misplaced one of the properties and because of it some member of the cast is obliged to make an awkward entrance—she can become very angry. You see, we are hers and she feels she must protect us with all the ardor of her tiny self. "But, one night, in the scene where she puts a shilling in the gas meter to light the fire, something went wrong with the mechanism backstage and no glow appeared. Calmly she went on with her part. The stage manager was ever so distressed. Up and down he paced, wondering how he would explain to Miss Bergner and dreading her rebuke. When the act was over the little one sought him out and, running up to him with those steps as fleet and swift as a child's, threw her arms around his neck and said, 'Never mind, dear, it doesn't matter.' You see, nothing can touch her or her performance. It is something within her that does not depend on stage business. In spite of all her timidity and fear she knows this and can fall back upon it as upon a protective shield.

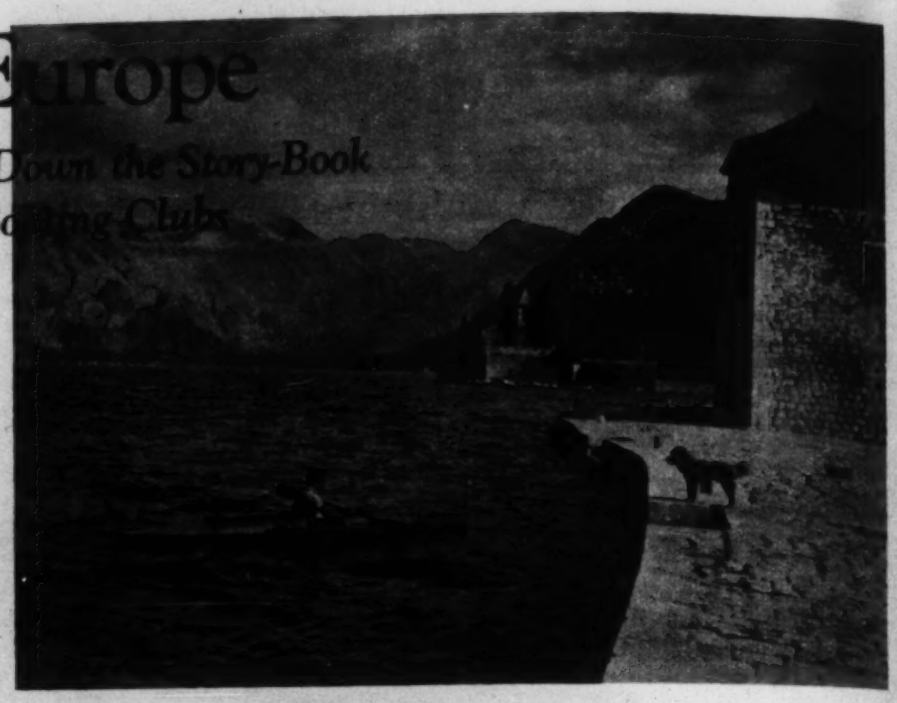
"She is so tiny—like a snowflake, I think sometimes—with her bright golden hair and upturned, childish face and eyes that widen as she looks at you. What color are her eyes? Perhaps they're hazel. Perhaps they're tawny. In her Dolomite scene, when she is so merry, they are shining blue. In the

(Continued on page 13)

Canoeing Across Europe

Or, How to Journey, With the Greatest of Ease, Down the Story-Book Streams of the Old World, Stopping at Boating Clubs

By Major R. Raven-Hart



SHELTERED IN THE DALMATIAN GULFS
In the Gulf of Kotor the Canoe Rides Serenely, Even Though a Storm Has Stopped the Steamer Service on the Open Sea Outside.

WHEN I FIRST DISCOVERED that it is perfectly feasible to go by canoe all the way from Hamburg to the Mediterranean, or from Brest to the Black Sea, natural enthusiasm led me to want to do such an "all-water" trip.

It was a mistake, leading to interminable days on typically dull canals, with lock after lock to be negotiated and no current to help: it is a mistake, above all, with the newer type of canoe which has alone made canoe cruising really practical, that incredibly tough envelope of rubber plus canvas stretched over a demountable wooden framework, which packs so small that it can be taken by rail or automobile almost as easily as a bag of golf clubs. Thanks to this portability, and to the fact that building or unbuilding the boat takes half an hour or so at the most, the canoer today is a delicate gourmet, selecting the rivers that are most worth navigating (downstream, of course!) and even skipping dull sections of a river where the rail offers itself conveniently, so as to have more time for the best parts.

Another mistake which the canoer used to the Canadian type of boat and to North American conditions makes is to consider this form of travel as essentially a matter of roughing it, where he will have to catch or hunt his food, where unspoiled nature is the charm, and other human beings a rarity. Areas where such canoeing is possible do exist in Europe, but they are few and distant. "Some day"—typical phrase of the canoer—I want to do such a trip, here or in America.

* * *

Most European rivers, on the other hand, were highways before the roads existed, and one finds along them towns and villages in plenty, often decaying today with the decrease of river navigation, but with their crenellated walls and gaily painted city gateways and churches full of art treasures to witness to past glories. Almost always, too, a city on a river shows this its best side, the "front door" as it were: it is the railway that has to go round by the alleyways.

As a result, one hardly ever needs to camp and cook (though one can, of course, do so readily, sites being far easier to find along rivers than along roads), since jolly little inns sit invitingly on the bank at every village, and in them one eats madly named foods and chats with the local worthies, some of them invariably raking up memories of school English to be sociable. Or, a very pleasant alternative, canoers who belong to their national clubs can claim the hospitality of local clubhouses; and here enters the feature which to me would suffice to make canoe cruising the ideal form of travel—the fact that one is received as a fellow enthusiast and not as a mere foreign tourist.

* * *

It is hard to convey in cold print the charm of those long evenings, on a club balcony overlooking the river, telling the local canoers about your pet trips and hearing about theirs, and picking up hints for future cruises all over Europe. In no other way have I ever been able to feel myself so "at home" in a foreign country, to realize so fully how little after all separates nation from nation when some common enthusiasm unites them.

Incidentally, and to descend to prosaic matters, another advantage of canoe cruising is its cheapness. When one camps and cooks, expenses are, of course, very low indeed, and it should be remembered that a collapsible canoe carries a literally incredible amount of gear with no extra fatigue for the occupants, so that a solid tent and good, warm sleeping bags and cooking equipment capable of producing a real meal can be used, and plenty of spare warm clothes for a cold snap or wet weather.

* * *

Even when using local inns, it will be found, at any rate in central Europe, that daily costs need not exceed sixty cents a day, since these river side inns all give one supper (the huge meal that only a canoer can tackle) for twenty-five cents or so, and all provide cheap accommodation, camp beds or haylofts for fifteen cents or less, as well as real beds for the sybarite. Nor is the initial cost prohibitive, since in any country where these collapsible canoes are manufactured a good two-seater fully equipped should not cost more than $70, and many firms produce even cheaper ones. It should also be noted that the transport of the packed boat is literally free in most cases, as it can be taken as hand baggage in many countries, or goes within the free baggage allowance in others.

By choosing a slow river or lake and doing long runs, the younger enthusiast can give himself all the exercise he wants, and it may be added that the double paddle used is far easier to learn than the graceful single paddle of the Canadian. But, on the other hand, I can be lazy and take a fast river, and let it do the work, runs of 50 and 60 miles a day being possible with no effort on my part. Yet again, all grades of difficulty are available, from the vast majority of rivers, safer than the average high-road today, to those where there is as much adventure as on many mountain peaks.

* * *

If I were to make any attempt to tabulate the rivers possible for the canoer, this would become a mere list of names: up to now I have canoed some 10,000 miles myself, and I can see another 4000 or so worth doing, in western and central Europe alone. Still, perhaps a few of the easier rivers may be mentioned in passing: in France the Seine, despite its absurdly easy navigation, for the sake of the history-book cruise from Fontainebleau through Paris to Rouen; the Garonne, placidly through vineyards to Bordeaux; the Vezère and Dordogne, its near neighbors, past imposing cliffs where prehistoric man housed; the Loire, with chateau after chateau on its banks, and a glorious solitude among willow-covered sand islands; the Rhône, from Lyons down into Provence, best in spring, or in September, when one recaptures the summer.

Then in Germany, where canoe cruising is a national sport, the Werra followed by the Weser, both very easy but with magnificent scenery and towns like Hamelin, straight out of fairy stories; or the Main, the lack of current made up for by the towns, stepgables and witches' hat towers peering over the same city lines that Dürer saw on his boat journey; or Saar followed by Moselle, perhaps the best trip in Europe for the beginner, with only enough current to be useful, and very German townlets full of carved half timbering set among gently rolling vineyards; but not the overrated Rhine.

* * *

Or, to quote one international cruise only, more suitable for the beginner's second season than his first, however, the Inn from above Innsbruck, through scenery that takes so much of one's attention from the exciting navigation that it is better to stop at frequent intervals to look at it in safety; down to the best of the Danube from Passau to Stein, the sort of thing that one expects on the Rhine but does not get—romantic castles improbably perched on forest-clad precipices, and baroque villages welcoming one on the shores below; and then the Vltava, fir-covered slopes above black water, except where mile-long rapids lash it white; and so past Prague to the Elbe, between high cliffs to Dresden, or even to Berlin or Hamburg if time permits.

Nor should lake areas be forgotten—those sand-dune and pine-forest solitudes near Bordeaux; or the Dubrow lakes, incongruously deserted though so near Berlin; or all South Finland; or those of Italy and Switzerland. Nor the sea coasts, from Norway fjords to the Dalmatian gulfs, marvelously sheltered from storms and ideal for the canoer.

* * *

And in bad weather? Well, it is not a serious matter, since the canoe takes to itself a detachable deck (useful also for rapids or sea waves) which fits tight to the waists of the occupants, and, with sleeved waterproof capes over this, they and their gear remain bone dry.

When one gets enthusiastic on a sport, all sense of proportion is lost, and I suppose there is much to be said against canoe cruising—only I don't happen to be able to think what it is. Still, consider these points: no dust or noise or gasoline smells, no rucksack cramping the shoulders, no need to skimp on spare clothes or gear to keep the weight down, a bathing suit as maximum costume in good weather, as much or as little exercise as desired, cheapness and solitude and unspoiled nature, and above all the open-armed friendliness of fellow enthusiasts—and try it!

THROUGH ROUGH WATER
There Are Thrills in Abundance When One Is Experienced Enough to Want Them. This Is on the Iller.

IN THE CHATEAU COUNTRY
The Canoer Has Passed Through the Little "Cher" at Chenonceaux, Close to the Loire.

Using a Nation's Lands

After Generations of Misusing the Priceless Heritage of Rich Soil and Fine Forests, the Government is Evolving a Policy by Which All Residents of the United States Should Benefit

By L. C. Gray

Chief of the Division of Land Economics United States Department of Agriculture

THE STORY OF LAND SETTLEMENT in the United States is a dramatic story of a continent subdued in record time by land-hungry men. There are heroic chapters in the story; there are also regrettable chapters. Perhaps no other nation in history was given so much to begin with in the way of natural wealth; and perhaps no other people has treated its wealth with so little concern for its value to future generations.

We are beginning to count up the cost of this planless and greedy conquest of our lands. What is the record?

The National Resources Board, sponsored in May, 1934, by President Roosevelt, has issued a report which represents the most comprehensive survey ever undertaken of the resources of land, water, and minerals in the United States. It also includes recommendations which, if carried out, may write a new chapter of national policy in the use of our resources.

The section of the report dealing with land use, prepared under the general direction of this writer, was the combined result of the work of a great many governmental agencies. It contains the following arresting record of what has happened and is happening to our land resources:

(1) A net yearly loss of approximately 222,000,000 tons of the invaluable organic elements of our soil. Half of this loss is due to erosion and leaching.

(2) Complete destruction of the usefulness for farming of 35,000,000 acres of land. This is an area equal to all the land in farms in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

(3) The topsoil largely removed from an additional 125,000,000 acres, or an area larger than all the farm land in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

(4) Farming carried on in many areas of the United States on tracts too small to permit either a decent livelihood or practices of farming which conserve soil fertility.

(5) More than 400,000,000 acres of farm land under lease in the United States—that is, farmed not by owners but by tenants. In many sections of the country the type of tenure has accentuated misuse of land.

(6) Continued destructive exploitation, with little exception, of privately owned forest lands in the United States.

* * *

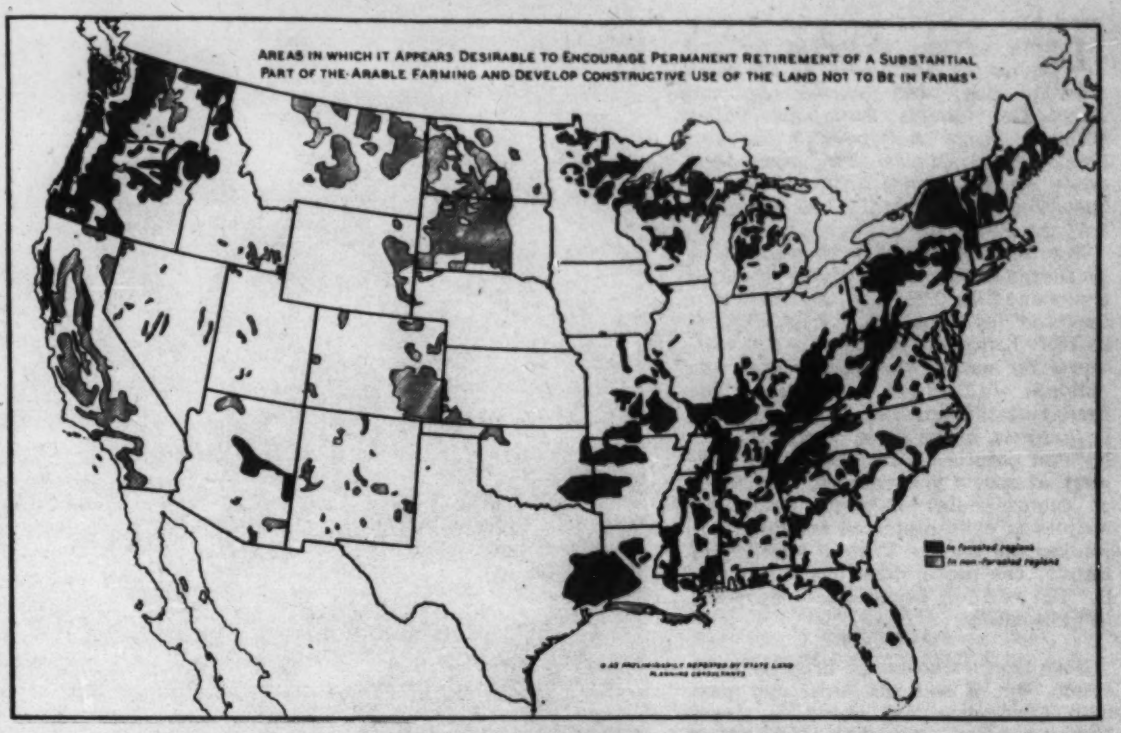
A great many factors contributed to this reproachful record in the use of our natural resources. Some of the blame must rest on our policy—or lack of policy—in land settlement. For many years the amount of land available for settlement in the United States seemed inexhaustible. Almost no effort was made to direct settlement to the better areas or to prevent it in remote or poor areas. This haphazard policy of land settlement has resulted in serious economic and social maladjustments.

What of the future? Will the people of the United States utilize the powers of local, state and Federal Government to develop and give effect to a new pattern of land use so that our resources will be conserved rather than exploited, and utilized efficiently instead of haphazardly?

A comprehensive land-use policy for the United States should seek to effect measures to correct misuses of land wherever they exist, and to utilize in the most efficient way every type and area of land throughout the nation. We may summarize the factors which should enter into a long-time national policy of land use by enumerating the types of adjustment that need to be made. Steps have been or are being taken toward effecting some of these adjustments.

One step is the development of systems of cropping calculated to prevent or retard erosion. The production programs already in force under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have worked toward this type of adjustment. It is estimated that a total of nearly 36,000,000 acres have been withheld from intensive production of major crops under the adjustment contracts. Since this acreage has been used to a large extent for forage, pasture, wood lots, and other soil-conserving crops, this represents a desirable move toward building up or maintaining fertility on our better farm land.

Retirement of poor farm land is another step. The National Resources Board estimates that some 450,000 farms, including 75,000,000 acres of land, are too poor for economic farming and cannot support the families now living on them at a decent standard of living. The report indicates that eventually this land should be retired from arable farming. Through funds allotted to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, some millions of acres of this land have already been purchased by the Government, and it is proposed that this program be continued over a period of years until a substantial portion of poor land has been withdrawn from farming.


AREAS IN WHICH IT APPEARS DESIRABLE TO ENCOURAGE PERMANENT RETIREMENT OF A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THE ARABLE FARMING AND DEVELOP CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF THE LAND NOT TO BE IN FARMS*

FROM NATIONAL RESOURCES BOARD REPORT

"Within these areas are farms from which arable farming should ultimately be encouraged to withdraw, mainly because experience has demonstrated the land to be too poor to provide adequate family living and support public institutions and services. "Agricultural occupation of these areas continues only by grace of continual public subsidy or relief. Many of them are very sparsely settled and require public aid to help bear the high per capita expenditure for roads and schools. Most of them also have some land which should continue in agriculture."

* * *

There may also be the social utilization of retired land. Land too poor for farming is often of great usefulness for other purposes, such as recreation areas, forest reserves, grazing land, and wild life refuges. The land policy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is serving as a planning agency in developing projects of this sort on the areas retired from crop production.

Then, a program of rural resettlement or aid in other ways for the families who had been living on poor land is necessarily part of a general land program and has been initiated under the work relief program by the Resettlement Administration. Social considerations dictate that these families be enabled to find opportunities for a better livelihood on good land, in rural-industrial communities, or in other activities.

A revised policy of reclamation, it is estimated, will be necessary during the next quarter of a century to provide an additional 50,000,000 acres of crop land to provide for population increase and to replace lands worn out or otherwise removed from cultivation. A part, though not the major proportion of the requisite additional areas, will be provided through drainage or irrigation. Such projects must be carefully examined as to their economic soundness. They should be developed in connection with unified plans for the use and regulation of the water in entire watersheds, rather than according to the haphazard methods of the past. Moreover, persons, corporations, and local governmental agencies benefited should contribute to the cost in proportion to benefit, including the so-called indirect benefits.

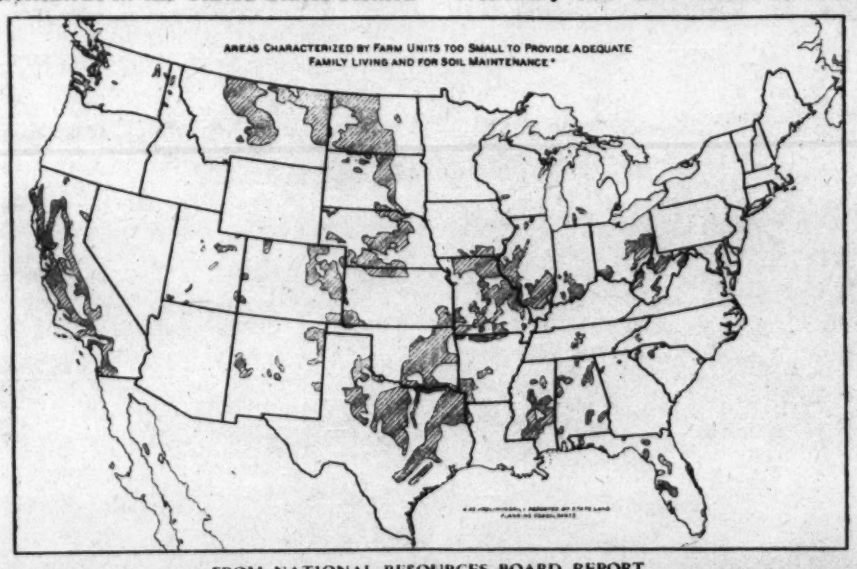
Measures need to be taken to conserve the remaining public domain. The Taylor Act, passed by Congress on June 28, 1934, authorizes the withdrawal from entry of 80,000,000 acres of unappropriated public domain and its organization into grazing districts to be administered by the Interior Department. This represents a step in saving public lands from overgrazing and debilitation, such as had been taking place rapidly through lack of regulation in recent years.

The Resources Board report emphasizes the need for further acquisition of forest lands by state or federal governments, and for varying degrees of management of private forest lands throughout the United States. It suggests that states should acquire some 60,000,000 acres of forest lands by 1960 and the Federal Government acquire 178,000,000 acres by the same time. These acreages are in areas where growing stocks have been heavily or wholly depleted. Intensive management should be adopted for privately held lands on which timber production appears of highest usefulness, and less intensive or protective management over other areas.

The soil erosion service, recently transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, has put into effect a system of demonstration projects in areas throughout the United States where the risk of wastage by erosion is high. These projects should supply information as to the best practices for controlling erosion with respect to various types of soils, gradients, and climatic conditions in different regions of the United States.

Progress in erosion control and in other measures of efficient land utilization is often inhibited by the small size of farms and by the temporary character of occupation by tenants and sharecroppers. It is proposed that the credit facilities of the Government be made available to farm owners for adjusting the size of farm tracts in certain areas, and for promotion of farm ownership in areas where tenancy is prevalent. One proposal is that the Government acquire the present extensive areas of farm lands held by banks and insurance companies and by other classes of landowners who are not interested directly in operating their land, and extend long-term credit to tenant operators for the buying of farms of profitable size. During the

(Continued on page 15)



FROM NATIONAL RESOURCES BOARD REPORT

"Within these areas many of the farms appear to be too small to provide an adequate family living under the type of farming best suited to the area, and/or to permit the use of sufficient pasture, rotations, or soil-building crops to control erosion and maintain soil fertility. Further investigation will be necessary to determine the extent to which an adjustment toward larger farms is locally desirable."

Land Without a Night Club

Nova Scotia, Neighbor to New England, Finds That Natural Beauty, Good Climate, and Opportunities to Play Out of Doors Give Enough Pleasure—and Summer-time Visitors Agree

By Earl Chapin May

TAKING A NIGHT BOAT OUT of New York by way of Boston we had landed at Yarmouth at an early morning hour and traveled by rail along the famous Annapolis Valley through Digby, Annapolis Royal and Kentville to Grande Pré, some-time home of "Evangeline." By the end of the afternoon our train had taken us into the Provincial capital, Halifax.

For days and nights thereafter we journeyed hither and thither through the Canadian Province named "New Scotland" by King James I of England in 1622. Kindness, courtesy, a shy conservatism marked the men, women and children with whom we mingled. The beauty of cliff-crowned seacoasts, public gardens, broad acres of wheat, barley and potatoes; the greens and fairways of sporty golf courses; thousands of square miles of apple orchards; leagues of dyke-protected meadows adjoining the soaring tides of the Bay of Fundy; the peace, quiet and simplicity of "The Land of Evangeline" impressed us profoundly.

♦ ♦ ♦

Nova Scotia was charm brightly visualized. But it was not until our good ship Evangeline was about to steam homeward from Yarmouth Harbor that I was impelled to ask a leading question.

"How many night clubs are required to entertain your 500,000 Nova Scotians and their visitors?" I asked our guide, mentor and invaluable associate.

"We have no night clubs in Nova Scotia," he replied without hesitation.

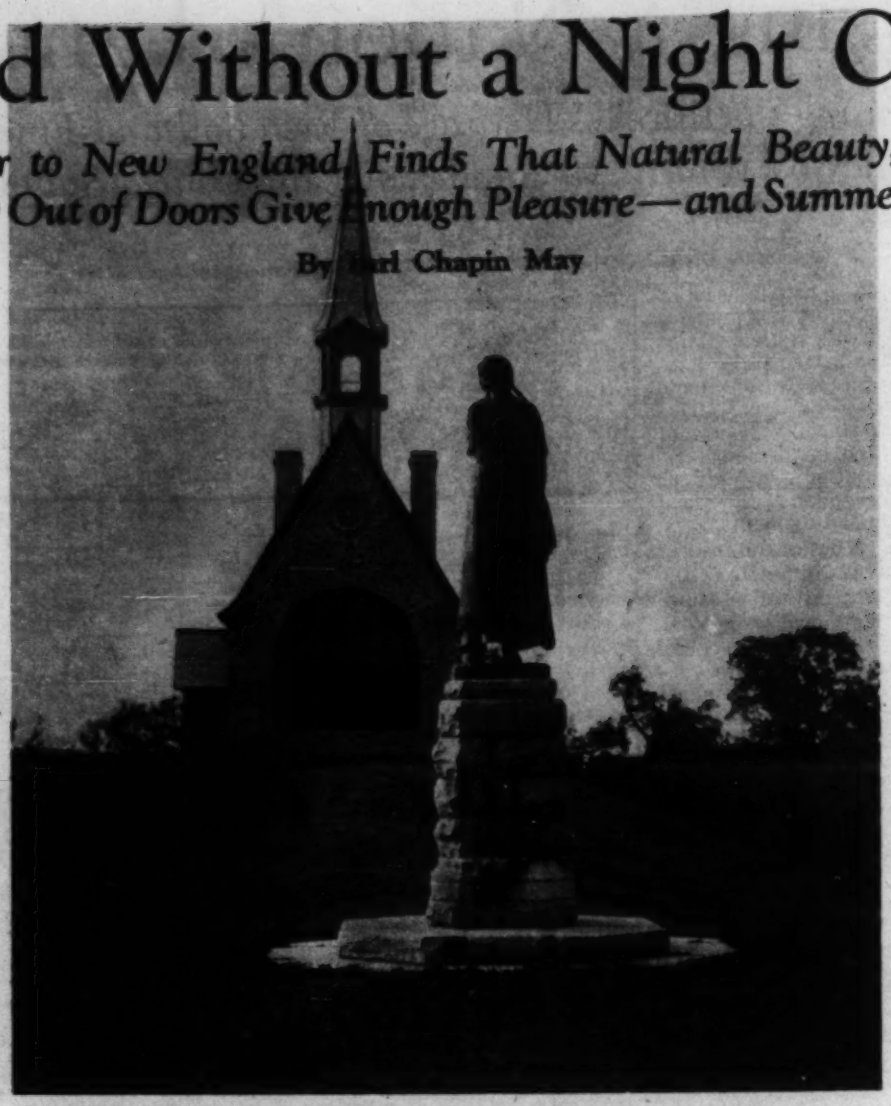
"Not even in Halifax with its 60,000 citizens?" I demanded.

"We have never needed any; we have too many natural attractions," he explained.

Subsequent investigation substantiated this declaration. Although luring multitudes of vacationists to its shores, "The Land of Evangeline" has not gone Broadway, nor has it suffered materially from this eccentricity. Its 500,000 natives get along nicely and have a splendid time in spite of their deprivation.

Said white-haired, handsome "Kod" McColl, looking up from a morning paper filled with accounts of railroad excursions to a championship hockey match and stories about Nova Scotia's mighty curlers: "Our Premier, several members of our Provincial Cabinet and Judiciary have belonged to our Halifax Curling Club, which is celebrating its 110th anniversary this year.

"One of our most active curlers is Captain Neil Hall, doing a good job as skip for thirty-five of his seventy-seven years. Mr. Clifford Kerr, one of the runners-up at our last charity bonspiel, has been skipping forty-six years successively and successfully. When New Glasgow's veteran curler, Mr. Peter A. MacGregor, felt a little weary after a long night of curling he attributed his fatigue to an automobile accident which befell him in his eightieth year."



MEMORIALS TO THE ACADIANS
The Church at Grand Pré, and the Statue of Evangeline in the Foreground, Were Erected by Descendants of the Acadians Themselves.

Curling is mentioned in this instance because it is probably the only purely amateur sport which thrives without employing referees or umpires. One must be a gentleman and a good loser to stay with curling year in and year out.

♦ ♦ ♦

Winter comes late in Nova Scotia. The offshore Gulf Stream has something to do with this. But before winter has finished lingering in the lap of spring, sixty inches of snow may fall on "New Scotland" and the temperature may drop to 11 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. Hence summer is the visitors' season. Each summer myriads of world-weary travelers venture across the North Atlantic Ocean or the Bay of Fundy or go up through Maine and New Brunswick by rail or motor to relax in "The Land of Evangeline."

Most of these pilgrims have been brought up on Longfellow's "Evangeline." More than 18,000 of them annually write their names in a guest book of the Norman chapel which marks the site of Evangeline's Church of St. Charles at Grand Pré. To these elders and youngsters, for whom romance still lives, Grand Pré's Memorial Park, old French willows, fertile meadows, remains of French roads and the iron cross which marks the point at which Acadians were expelled from their beloved village have irresistible fascination. Delegations come from Evangeline's burial place in Louisiana to gaze almost reverently upon her beautiful statue in the place of her birth.

♦ ♦ ♦

Yet sportsmen and realists vie with romanticists and artists in flocking to a region innocent of highly heated night life. Many a thrilling camera shot has rewarded the stalker who, penetrating Nova Scotian woods on a hot summer's day, comes stealthily upon a magnificent bull moose feeding on water lilies beside a trout-filled stream or finds himself photographing the graceful Virginia deer or a flight of woodcock fleeing from cover.

Trout and salmon were Nova Scotia's original inhabitants. The cool, clear waters of hundreds of spring-fed streams and lakes still harbor uncounted thousands of finny sport givers. For more than a quarter-century the Nova Scotia Guides' Meet has held a unique charm for hunters and fishers, until the annual August gathering at Lake William finds four hundred tents filled with campers and 5000 visitors witnessing the sports program every day.

Lake Williams is where "Ben" Annis of Boston introduced "Bill" Edson to a fly-fishing multitude and where "Bill" cast a fly 127 feet and 7 inches, thereby shattering a previous world's record of 125 feet. At Lake Williams, also, George Skinner makes good his cry, "Twenty-five out of twenty-five!" in competitive trap shooting; Indian Chief Johnnie McEwan of Bear River wins the guides' log-chopping contest, letting the chips fall where they may; and Guides' Champion Eber Peck demonstrates perfect co-ordination of muscles while log-rolling his competitors into cold water.

♦ ♦ ♦

Beaches almost surround Nova Scotia, hence it is a great place in summer for growing children, who drink fresh milk from tested dairy herds, play on the sands and develop huge appetites. Out in deep water the mighty Zane Grey and others famous in the art piscatorial catch champion tuna fish. Thomas Howells's 956-pounder is still the world's record with rod and reel.

Early each spring the herring spawn in bays and inlets. Cod, haddock and halibut follow them voraciously. Just as hungrily fishermen pursue the big fish. Between deep-sea expeditions they go in for aquatic contests. Hence there comes into the scene each July a Nova Scotian Deep Sea Rodeo and Aquatic Carnival, held in the northwest arm of the sea flanking Halifax, where casting contests, swimming races, high and fancy diving, water polo, surf-board riding behind fast motorboats, canoe tilting and "fishing" for humans are added to shell races and other festivities.

In the meanwhile, white-sailed yachts race from Boston or New York to Nova Scotia or race each other in Nova Scotian waters.

In the meanwhile, also, the western side of this Maritime Province has its own activities. Each May comes the miracle of millions of apple blossoms, forerunners of the 2,000,000 barrels of apples which will be borne by trees in Annapolis Valley. And, of course, Kentville must have its Apple Blossom Festival.

A few miles south of Kentville, near the site of Fort St. Anne at Annapolis

(Continued on page 15)

PEGGY'S POINT
A Sample of Nova Scotia's Seacoast.

© W. R. MacAskill, Halifax

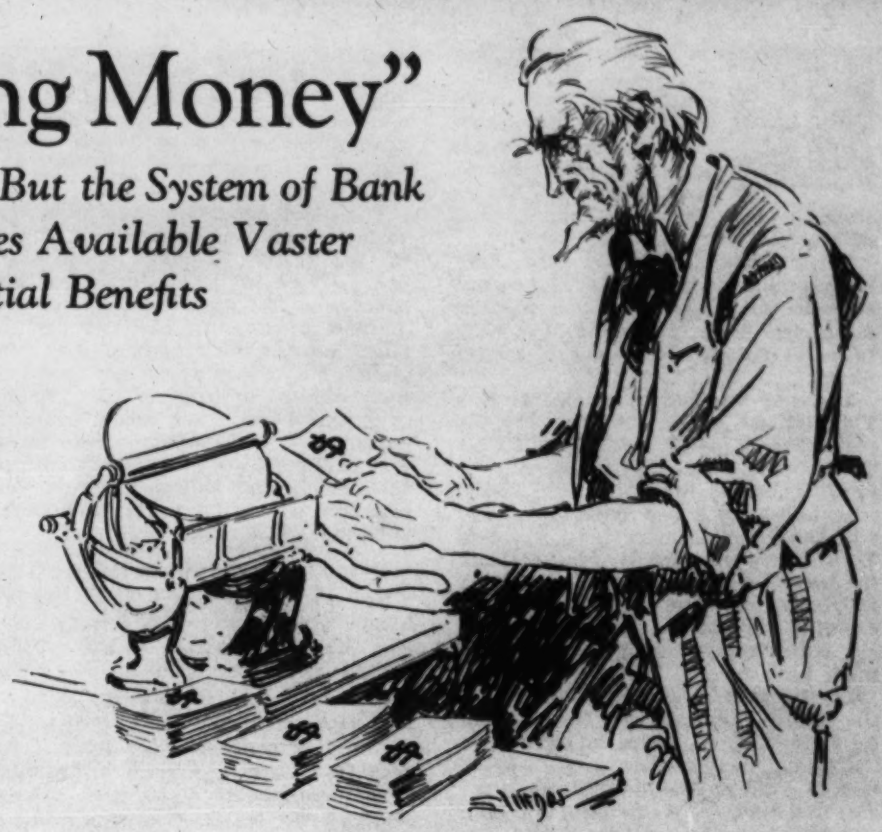
THE GASPEREAUX VALLEY
Landscape Like a Dream World.

© W. R. MacAskill, Halifax

Some Light on "Making Money"

Only the State Can Do That, in the Usual Sense, But the System of Bank Credit, Supported by Public Confidence, Makes Available Vaster Resources Which Hold Greater Potential Benefits

By Mary Burt Messer



UNCLE SAM "MAKES MONEY"

[This is the first of three articles on Finance from the Spiritual Viewpoint. The second will appear next Wednesday.]

AN ECONOMIST OF THE NEW SCHOOL has recently pointed out with some whimsicality that no one really "makes money" unless he stamps coin, prints bills, or slips into the bank unnoticed and credits something to his own account. We may lay claim to money and acquire it, but we do not "make" it—unless we turn counterfeiter.

The prerogative of "making money" belongs to such national representative bodies (in liberal societies) as parliament or congress. In the United States, this power is formally vested in Congress by the Constitution, which gives it exclusive right to issue and control the currency. The actual issuing, here as in England, is accomplished largely through the agency of semiofficial banks, so far as bank notes are concerned; "national banks" and the Federal Reserve System in the United States. So much is common knowledge.

But there is another mode of making money which has grown up under cover of its informality and which requires us to educate ourselves afresh in economics unless we are to drop into a supine relation to our own affairs. It is especially to the point at the present hour that we acquaint ourselves with this somewhat obscure procedure because of the striking money changes introduced by the Administration, and in view of further transformations in the federal bank bill.

* * *

This second system, this system-within-a-system of which we incline to be unconscious, is the bank credit system, which releases about 10 times as much currency as that minted, printed or vouched for by the Treasury of the United States. This is interesting and important. We must divert our attention just here from silver and nickel and copper coin, with their familiar symbols—the figure or head of Liberty, the eagle, the Indian, the buffalo; from the engraved bank bills with their array of Presidents—to turn more contemplatively to the little leather-covered check book, with its pale green, pink or blue scenes much nearer home.

Here is the "deposit currency" which has arisen with our industrial civilization, acquiring a legal if not an official status, and presenting dangers and opportunities as marked as the general industrial advance of which it is a part. Deeply implicated in the collapse of 1929, with its subsequent dislocations and problems which continue to defy solution, it presents in the same breath stimulating possibilities when once understood. For this impromptu money has many of the characteristics most sought after in currency, among them its intimate relation to industrial need and its ability to respond at short notice.

* * *

To trace this "money-making" process from the standpoint of the individual, let us begin with the moment when the citizen deposits several hundred dollars in the bank. One of the motives of the citizen in this procedure is to put his savings in a safer spot than the bureau drawer. Another is to place the amount where it will grow a little "interest" in that peculiar way that money has. There is an understanding between himself and the bank that this several hundred will be available to him on demand—and we will say in gold (to set forth a typical period before the New Deal). He expects the bank to invest his money but, at the same time, under these average conditions, to give it back to him when he wants it, and in legal tender, or real money.

In normal times, these simple desires on the part of the depositor are fully satisfied. He will get his conservative interest, reduced to its fairly low point to allow for the bank's reimbursement for its services. And nothing is likely to jar the sense that the money is in safe keeping. The depositor sleeps well at night. When he wants his money, in normal times, he gets it, just as if it had been placidly reposing in a bank safe. Nearly always, however, he will be satisfied to draw out his main sum in checks, with little thought of "legal tender." This tendency on his part has a world of meaning in the banking universe.

So much for the depositor. To turn to the other side of the equation: What has the deposit in question meant to the bank—this sum in cash left in its custody? The popular fallacy is that it is simply a fund to be invested—which is indeed the case in special banks like savings or investment banks. But in the commercial bank, the general bank with which we commonly have to do, something very much more exhilarating and elusive takes place.

The cash deposit—that part of it which can be kept in hand—is eagerly embraced by the bank as a "reserve." That is, it is utilized by the bank as a base for the issuance of a body of money which did not exist before. In short, we are about to enter the realm of the supernatural—that is, the realm of bank credit. We step just here from the normal, the reasonable, into the thrilling, the fantastic. Although this may not be at first apparent, there exists for the bank in relation to this deposit an advantage which takes us entirely off solid ground into considerations which soar and spin and which precipitate probably the most important single issue in our current economic and political life.

* * *

The remarkable new thing which the deposit has done for the bank is to provide it with a cash reserve which opens up to it the legal privilege of lending or spending about 10 times the amount of this reserve. That is, for every $50 held as a cash reserve, the bank is allowed to lend something like $500 and thus to create this amount of currency which did not exist before. In loaning—and in the same breath creating—this new money rising up from the original depositor's cash, the bank simply makes a pen-and-ink entry on its books to the account of the borrower.

For example, $500 is entered to the account of Samuel Jones. Mr. Jones has borrowed herewith $500 which has no tangible existence. But this will not embarrass him under ordinary conditions. He will be able to make out checks which prove to be just as substantial, when he comes to pay his bills, as "legal tender"—as engraved bills, or silver dollars or, in ordinary times, a gold piece, although the bank has issued this check money or "deposit money" on its "own."

But this enormous unofficial currency, about 90 per cent of all the currency with which business is done, flows on in both English-speaking nations, and elsewhere, performing its immensely important function, and eluding control in spite of formal efforts. Meanwhile, the borrower of the credit money, Mr. Jones (this money now appearing to his account as a deposit), makes out his checks without anxiety, enjoying his loan as if it were very substance instead of a bookkeeping entry.

This easy position of Mr. Jones is due to a fact which he does not take time to consider—in ordinary periods—the fact that those depositors who have a right to demand the payment to them of "real" money rarely care to do so, and at least not many of them at any one given time. In fact, through many years of experience, it is possible for the banker to make a calculation on the likelihood of withdrawal of money by depositors, and to gamble on it. The bank can always supply a proportion of real money, and the book entry or credit currency is so unlikely to be asked for in embarassing amounts in the form of legal tender, that the entire business can be carried on for extended periods in this manner without disaster; without inspiring that "run on the bank" which spells ruin.

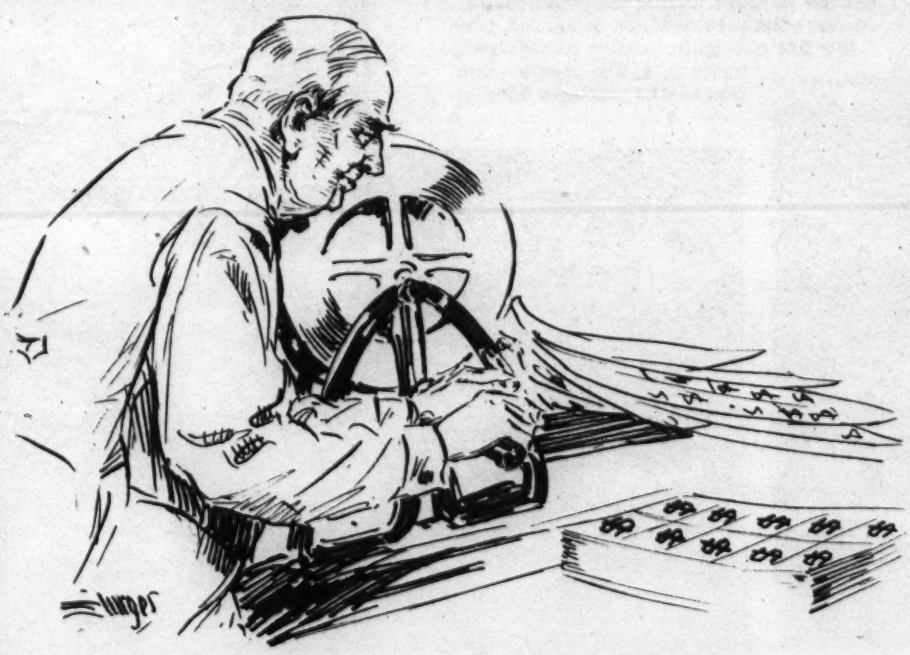
* * *

Mr. Jones thus borrows the pen-and-ink entry, paying interest on it to the bank exactly as if it were real money and, at the end of the term of borrowing, paying back the sum. At this moment the $500 ceases to be $500, for it was only a book entry, and upon Mr. Jones' repayment to the bank of $500, the obligation of the bank to him and his to the bank cancel each other, and that $500 is no longer a part of the currency of the United States. In short, the bank has issued and retired currency.

It immediately becomes apparent at this point that the private banks have power in the direction of inflation or deflation. Through the issuance of credit money they expand the stream of currency; and they contract this stream every time they call in a loan. With something like 90 per cent of the currency of the United States here involved, it is obvious that the bulk of money cannot be brought under control through the agency of a "managed dollar."

As a matter of fact, the control of this elusive credit currency is the most important of objectives in the field of money. It has long been the objective of big business for its own reasons. It was largely the occasion of the organization of the semi-official Federal Reserve System in 1914. It is one of the indirect but emphatic objectives of the Administration in its "money tinkering." And it is undoubtedly the chief objective of the federal bank bill.

It is certainly evident, past all evasion, that there is a collective problem in the field of money, and that it cannot be solved simply by the exercise of those private virtues which stood the American in good stead as a pioneer. The economy and industry and thrift commended to us from the time of Proverbs to the days of Poor Richard's Almanac are still virtues. But their very exercise leads in our economic order to the bank window. There is no escape. From this point on, the fruits of industry and initiative, of saving and adventuring, are pooled for collective handling. Credit is, in fact, the finest essence of collective life—with a mission yet to be unfolded. To borrow the phrase with which Major Douglas has quickened his readers and followers to important aspects of the issue, it is "social credit." We must press on to an adequate understanding of this great resource, especially in relation to productive life. We must sound its spiritual depths. Essentially "of and by" the people, it must be "for the people."



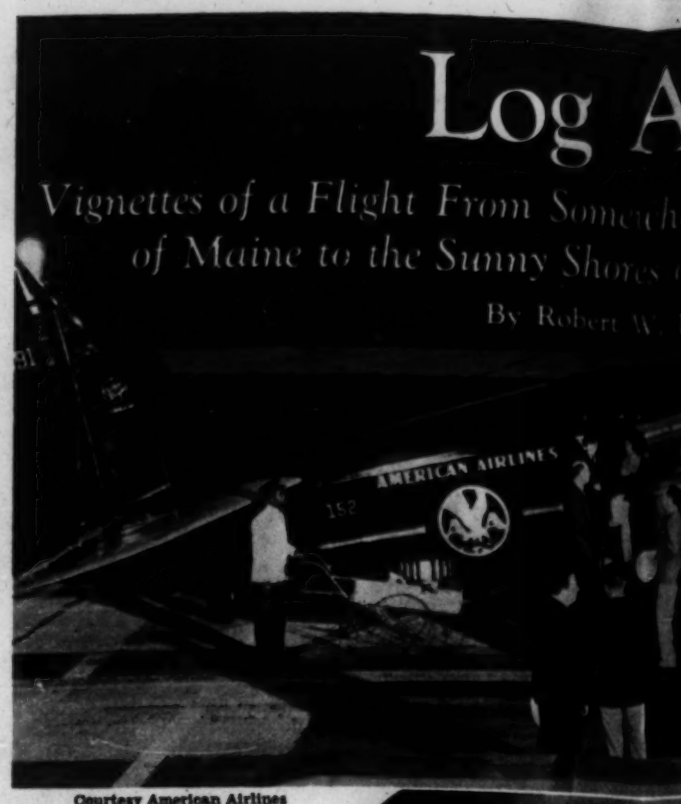
Drawings by Dwight C. Sturges

BUT SO DO THE BANKERS

Log A

Vignettes of a Flight From Someth of Maine to the Sunny Shores

By Robert W



Courtesy American Airlines

TRANSCONTINENTAL SLEEPER PLANE

IT IS A BLUE-AND-WHITE DAY in Boston, with brittle sunshine. A gusty wind sends bits of newspaper swirling. The car threads busy Tremont Street, dives under the harbor through the Sumner Tunnel, and presently swings into the airport.

Beyond the fence, the New York plane awaits its passengers, who mount steps to the cabin. The plane bumbles down the field, turns into the wind, races its motors, and we are off for far places. . . .

The map becomes busier nearer New York. Trucks and motorcars follow the roads like drops of water on a string. To the right is the Hudson River. The brown Palisades, famed in travel literature, appear in a new perspective, and still they seem remarkable. . . . New York City—how gray it looks through the haze, even at noon. Landmarks such as Central Park and the Empire State Building are easy to pick out, but the city seems only a minor feature of the wider landscape.

There below, tugs pull a liner into the stream. Doubtless it is about to sail for Europe. By tomorrow we shall be in California, having gone as far to the west in a day as that ship will go to the east in a week. . . . We descend and land at Newark, airport for New York.

I. Above the Clouds

A great silver plane has been dragged up by its tail, in the grip of a busy little tractor. We take off before there is time to think about it. Sunshine reflects on the long metal wings, brightens the green of chairs, curtains and sidewalls inside the plane, and catches on factory rooftops below. The Delaware River, copper colored along the edges just here, has a band of French blue down the middle. Then the copper deepens to salmon color and spreads from shore to shore for some distance. . . . A brief stop at Camden.

Among the tall buildings of Philadelphia one catches just a glimpse of little old Independence Hall, lost among the moderns. . . . Ah, there is almost too much to see from the air; let us close our eyes for a moment. . . . We must be climbing higher and gaining speed, to judge by the sound of the motors. . . . Now we open our eyes. . . . Why! There is nothing—absolutely nothing—out of the windows. Nothing except clouds. Our plane is in another world, moving in a gray void. The air is very smooth so high up, and the beat of the motors is muffled by the soundproofing in the plane; one gets much the same sense of noise and motion as on a fast-moving railroad train, and one reads and talks as freely.

The stewardess brings a tray to each passenger. Luncheon above the clouds, and very tasty, too. We will not stop at Washington. A storm in the South sends us westward over the Cumberland Gap toward Columbus, Ohio. . . . The clouds are as flat and white as an ice field, at times, with what seem like snow-capped mountains in the distance, the sun brightening them momentarily. Again, they billow like masses of cotton or drift like steam.

A rift shows mountains below. Three long ridges stretching north and south, with heavy woods on the easternmost ridge. Over these pressed the early settlers, braving hardships to open the country to the West. Other ridges appear, as clouds permit, and here and there is a meandering stream.

The plane shoulders along in a pervasive grayness reminiscent of a ship in the North Atlantic on a thick day. . . . Now we are coming down. The country is flat and the roads extend straight north, south, east and west for miles, meeting in uncompromising right angles. Fields look as though they had been combed or brushed. . . . We fly over a railroad track along which a passenger train is coming, glide to an easy landing on a green field outlined with black and yellow markers, and taxi onto a concrete apron. It is "Port Columbus," Columbus, Ohio.

II. Sunshine and Dark

Now we are up again. There lies the Middle West. The streets form a grid-iron pattern. Hundreds of little frame houses, each with a peaked roof, are regimented along the streets, so many feet back, according to city ordinance. A white cement sidewalk leads from each front door to a main white walk, which borders a dark gray road. It is all very flat. Not far away are the railroad yards. This is a picture of the highest standard of living in the world.

A shower of rain streaks horizontally across the windows. White clouds, like bays, seem to wash on shores of gray clouds, like land masses. It is a Study in Gray and White. . . . Then the clouds begin to break. The fields are greener, for we have turned southward, toward Kentucky and Tennessee. . . . Sunshine streaks through a clinging mist, marking it as in a dusty room. At the left a broad rainbow stands almost straight up and loses itself above. . . . Muddy puddles of rainwater spot the earth. . . . A yellow airplane flies very far below at the right; like one of the "darning needles" we used to see as children. There is a natural horizon ahead, the first we have seen all day. . . . Huge cloud shadows cover many square miles, and to those on the ground it must seem that the entire sky is gray. Yet from this height we can see the sunshine on fields at all edges. It is a subject for an allegory.

Mists from the earth climb distant shafts of sunlight, almost like smokes of a great forest fire. . . . The fields are latticed with silver where water stands in the furrows. Everything is fresh after the storm. We drift to a landing at Nashville's airport—25 miles from Nashville!

Do young men and boys stand beside fences, pausing in deep-eyed thought to watch passenger planes go overhead nowadays, as their fathers and grandfathers watched the trains go by? Here in Tennessee two of them do. It is good to talk to someone after a day aloft.

"It's like summer here," we remark, tritely.

"Yuh," one grins, in agreement. "We've had some mighty purty days. It's been spring for a month here now."

"How is it up there in the plane?" the other wants to know. "Is there much noise?"

"Not so much noise, but your ears fill up some, especially coming down."

"I guess it's something like the whang of a cross-cut saw," one of them opines. "You use a saw for a while and it rings in your ears for a couple of days after."

A lark's song sounds near by. The plane has been refueled. A woman laughs, a mellow and throaty laugh of the South.

"Come ahn," she calls to someone, as passengers re-enter the cabin. "Down't you want to see this plane take aw-off?"

III. Storm and Starlight

The sun is setting. But as we climb we can look below and beyond the groundling's horizon and see the sun itself again. Yet it must disappear, at length, for we cannot keep up with its western flight. . . . The pattern of trees and fields in the gathering dusk is like a Paisley shawl, in pastel shades of green and brown, purple and gray, shot with silver threads and marked with bright patches where there are streams or ponds. . . . Pearl gray clouds drift like smoke above us; night is slipping its net across the sky. . . . The first ground light is a flashing beacon.

The sky is wiped clear of color. Now the stewardess goes through the cabin snapping on a cozy little light over each chair, forming as many pools of secret brightness. . . . In the rack overhead a familiar overcoat dangles its sleeve and summons a sudden rush of wonderment; what are we doing here—we two—high in the air over Tennessee at nightfall? It is unreal. . . . There is the first point of light on the ground, apart from the beacons. Probably in some farmhouse, with a family gathered about the supper table.

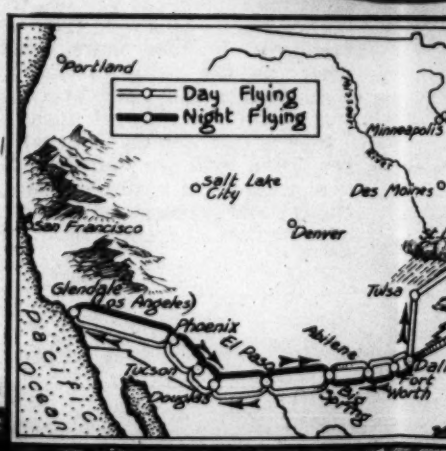
The plane shows red and green wing lights. A crescent moon appears in the west, with one bright star under it. . . . Automobile headlights point their fingers along a straight road, and the ground looks like the waves of the sea on a black night—hardly discernible, but still conveying some slight impression of its presence. How very long it takes to grow totally dark!

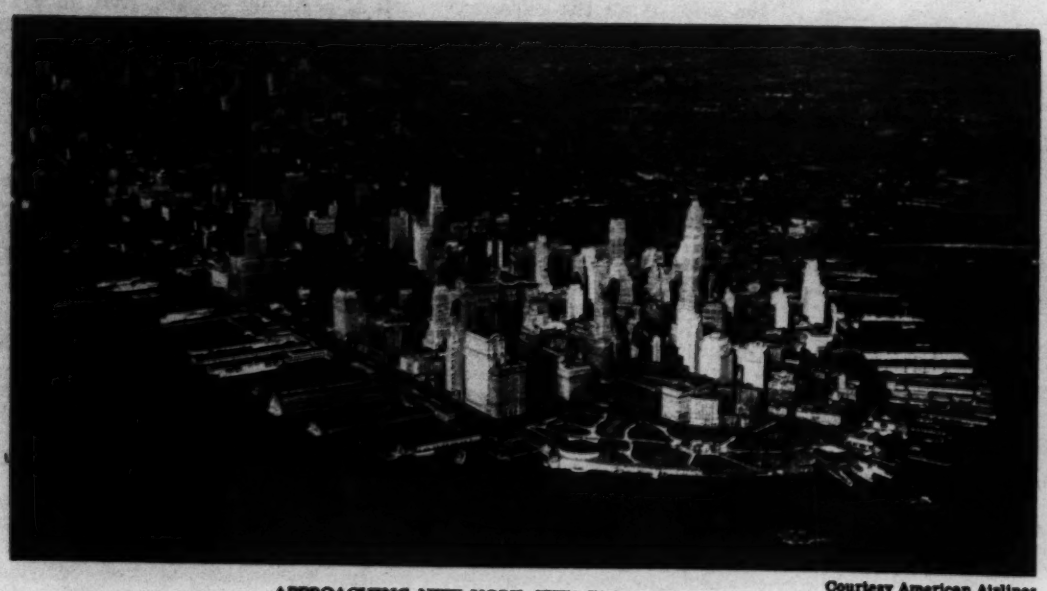
There are lights—ruby, white and topaz—sprinkled like stardust on the ground, winking and sparkling. . . . It is Memphis, on the bank of the Mississippi. Lights built into the leading edges of the wings shine out to help the pilot bring the plane down. The beams, caught in the whirling propeller blades, convert them into white disks.

We are off again with a rush. Down there is a flat streak—dull black—the historic Missis-

Courtesy American Airlines

ABOVE THE CLOUDS





APPROACHING NEW YORK CITY FROM THE SOUTH
It Rises Shadowlike From the Mists of the Morning.

Courtesy American Airlines

FARMS AND FIE
Checkerboard Effects Appear From Aloft With Roads, Streams, Wooded Sections, Railroad Tracks, Fa

g Aloft

Somewhere Near the Rockbound Coast Shores of California, and Return

obert W. Desmond

About to Leave Glendale Airport for Los Angeles, on Its Flight East.

A Great Douglas Plane in Full Flight.

sippi, water which has come from afar and must flow on to the Gulf of Mexico. Along its edge runs a bright necklace of lights, reflected in the river's black mirror.

Now we are west of the Mississippi, and our crossing is celebrated by a vivid flash of lightning, revealing the whole landscape, river and all. . . . Across Arkansas the plane hums, few ground lights below. . . . Lightning is frequent, sharp, and bright. Rain laces silver threads across the window panes. The plane bounces through very rough air. Now we drop perhaps 100 feet, and then are tossed up again on a rising current. This recurs. Everyone draws a quick breath at such instants, and the proper procedure seems to be to lay one's head back, close one's eyes, relax, and count one's blessings. . . . At length, some drifting clouds and the sight of a star promise clearing weather and a storm outrun. After a half hour the air is smooth again.

Each window of the plane is the shape of a motion-picture screen on which the moon and stars march and countermarch in brilliant array, and settlements flee below in a great travel picture, a panorama of America. . . . The motors hum a lullaby, and we doze.

Awakening, we must be over Texas. It is still black below, and a haze is across the moon—a haze compounded of dust and sand. . . . Presently, to the left, there is a great plain of lights in rows and whirlpools. It is Dallas, Texas, and the wind is blowing hard. . . . Then to Fort Worth. . . . Two girls in white linen suits look chilled by the night winds. . . .

IV. Dust and Desert

There it rests, glistening darkly, a blue-black "ship" with cherry markings—the sleeper plane for Los Angeles. . . . It is midnight when we take off for the Far West. The moon has disappeared. The window shows a starry night sky and occasional clusters of ground lights; the motors hum monotonously, a berth is a berth, and—so—to—sleep. . . .

Daylight comes. As we fly on, an early sun touches dry fields with a faint light. Dust forced the plane to land during the night and stay on the ground for several hours. After dawn, the visibility improved. Now we have been rising, and blue sky is ahead. Sun floods the plane, but the earth is obscured by dust. . . . The pilots locate the El Paso airport entirely by radio, and land there. . . . All of New Mexico is hidden under the dust. Now we are above Arizona. Mountain tops rise from the murk, and the air clears to reveal a country that is table flat, except for ridges of mountains or hills, rising steeply from the sandy surface. Mexico is at the left, and here is the International Airport at Douglas, Ariz., where we stop momentarily. The town of Douglas is as flat as a rug. . . .

We climb to 12,000 feet. The air is thin and one feels a bit heavy-handed. The country below is straw-colored, vegetation is sparse, roads are few, stream beds are dry. The mountainous terrain makes the air bumpy. . . . But about Tuscon there are trees, and the fields present patterns in green and brown, the result of careful irrigation. . . . The rocks take on curious forms—mosques, castle towers, minarets, pyramids, crenelated walls. Sharp peaks are set in a regular formation like a city of tents. The rocks are red, rose, gray, white, yellow and black, worn down through centuries of work by wind, water, sun and ice. It is a land to delight the geologist.

Skyscrapers shine in the sunshine at Phoenix. . . . As we step out at the airport the heat almost strikes us down. . . . Three Mexican girls chat quietly and soberly in Spanish, as they watch the plane. All of them balance on extremely high heels.

Off again. Air vents keep the plane comfortable. . . . Mountain ranges alternate with broad valleys filled by desolate desert. . . . There are some snaggle-tooth mountains in the distance. In the left distance a lake shimmers in the light of the sky. It is the Salton Sea. The country below looks like a relief map. . . . There is Palm Springs, and there is a camp for some of the workers on a tunnel for the Hoover Dam project that is to make this arid land bloom. . . .

When the air is smooth, and especially after flying for hours, one tends to forget that he is several thousand feet up, and to take this mode of travel as a matter of course. But now the air is *not* smooth. We are about to go through the mountain pass from the desert to the Pacific slope of California. The shoulders of the mountains loom on either side. Snow is in the gullies on the eastern slopes, and it is raining. Here the currents of air from the desert meet those from the coast, and their conflict tosses the ship wildly. We drop so far and so suddenly that it leaves us sitting in the air with feet off the floor, even as we are pulled down after the plane by safety belts fastened over our laps. Then we rise as far and as suddenly. In about 10 minutes we are through the gap. Beyond it the air quickly smooths out.

But it is raining. . . . We fly low over Redlands. . . . Automobiles move like stately processions of beetles along roads which shine black and gray in the wet. There are beautifully green orchards, trees in ordered ranks. . . . We soar over the wet roofs of Riverside. Palm trees line the streets.

That this is California is clear, because of the varicolored bungalows, gasoline filling stations at almost every intersection, and the roads which climb over rolling hills like white tapes on a green carpet. . . . Smoothly we land and taxi onto the cement platform at the Grand Central Airport, Glendale. . . . A swift motorcar speeds us into Los Angeles. . . . Yesterday we were in Boston.

V. Moonlight and Return

It is a soft evening in California. Orange blossoms perfume the air. . . . The plane is ready—and away. . . . The lights of the Los Angeles area swirl and eddy in a brilliant carpet as far as the eye can see. They are marching troops, gridirons of white dots on a blue-black night, bands and bursts of lights along main thoroughfares. . . . Over the mountains the day is fading fast. . . . Stars are out in millions. . . . We read the evening paper. . . . Presently the co-pilot emerges from the cockpit.

"It's pretty smooth in the Pass tonight," he says.

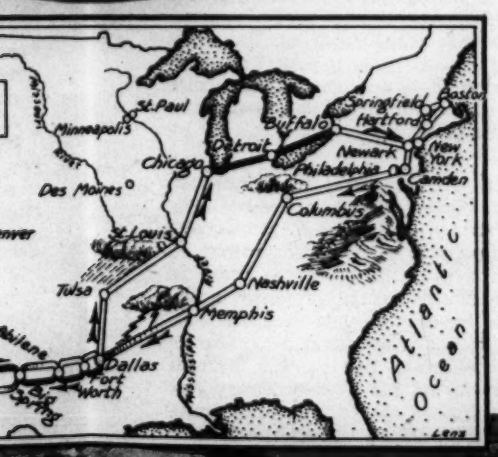
A glance shows that we have come through this time without even the hint of a bump. Night travel is smoother than day travel, because the air currents and the winds quiet down. . . . Then the desert lies below, white and green in the moonlight; a dream world. . . . The air is crystalline. A field of stars is above, and below are lights across the desert; no indication of such widespread occupation came to one in the daylight flight. . . . The mountains hunch gray shadows against the faint horizon. . . . And so to bed. . . .

Awakening, the ground is almost hidden in dust again. But the sun struggles to shine, and the plane's shadow moves over a field of bunch grass, crosses a neat white farmhouse, over a road and a plowed field, and then to a landing at Fort Worth. . . . From there a plane takes off for Dallas and thence northeast across Texas. . . . Oklahoma. . . . Missouri. . . . A shallow, magenta river winds broadly over the earth. Towns are few, but there are many pleasant-looking farms. . . .

Here come clouds, moving fast. At first they are scattered, white, and tumbling, such as we have often seen from "downstairs." Now here they are "upstairs." Their shadows on the earth take curious shapes: South America, a pair of dancers, a pattern of lace, an alligator, a salamander, something suggesting a bear, and one magnificent one of Father Neptune advancing majestically. . . . Some shadows cover many acres; some are like black ink spots on the green-brown felt top of an earth that is as flat as a billiard table. In fact, as an adjective to describe this part of Oklahoma the word "flat" is totally inadequate. It is flatter than flat. . . . Red barns and houses, pretty much indigenous to the Mississippi valley, begin to appear. Rooftops are light blue in the reflected light of the sky.

The sun has disappeared and rain threatens. . . . Some fields have been harrowed in a way to look like mosaics. The Missouri River angles across our course, broad and shallow and moving in long, sweeping curves for as far as we can see. . . . A motor road, glistening with rain, winds along the crest of hills beside the river. . . . The plane lands at the St. Louis airport. . . . Then off for a nonstop flight to Chicago. . . . We go

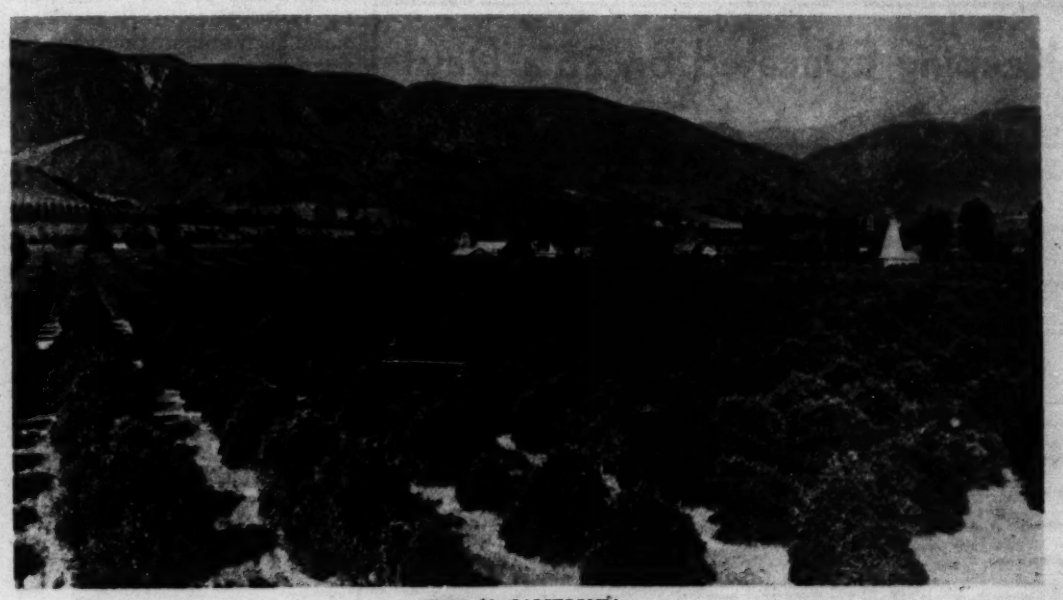
(Continued on page 14)



FARMS AND FIELDS

Railroad Tracks, Farms, Towns and All the Other Features of the Landscape Unrolling Like a Map Below.

Courtesy American Airlines



THIS IS CALIFORNIA

Over the Mountains and Above Orchards, Such as This Grove of Orange Trees, the Flier Sees All, Knows All, and Tells as Much as Space Permits.

Among the New Books

American Cavalcade

Roll River, by James Boyd. New York: Scribner. $2.75.

THE PERIOD FROM the mauve decade to the present has generated a myriad novels intent on showing how much the world has been transformed during these changing years. James Boyd now offers his interpretation of this eventful era. Though the setting is a Pennsylvania city analogous to Pittsburgh, it is nevertheless typical of any American average-sized town, just as the people and their customs are essentially American. Mr. Boyd's theme is reminiscent of the old French proverb that the more a thing changes the more it remains the same. The title, "Roll River," is indicative of the theme, for, just as a river unwinds its length between ever-changing shores while its own current remains the same mile after mile, even so do generations pass on an age which is still regarded with nostalgia by many as they speak of "the good old days." Mr. Boyd, though he paints a warmly glowing picture of those rich days, does not emphasize that specious longing for a return of them. As the river of time rolls on, he portrays the changing scenes with admirable objectivity, forcing no conclusions on the reader, but intent only on telling a story.

Clara Rand's tragic marriage to young Rankin forms the first part of the book, just as her nephew Tommy's comparable unhappiness in his own domestic life occupies the latter half. This duplication of experience in the two generations exemplifies the theme of the constant recurrence of similar problems which keeps life fundamentally the same even to the children's children. Clara, out of the strength and wisdom gained from her trouble, is able to keep young Tom from sinking under his own. He finds himself imbued with some of the same power which had strengthened her and he is finally able to carry on. To add to his problem, he has just gone through the war, at its ugliest, but he does eventually emerge with a philosophic desire to pick up the threads of his life again, as one awakening from a nightmare. He neither condemns nor hates. That is essentially Mr. Boyd's attitude as well, not only toward the war but toward everything: acceptance. This attitude in literature, as in life, has its defects, but that is beside the point here. Literature needs men like James Boyd, to hold a mirror up to nature, and to have done for the moment with seeking and questioning.

JACKET DESIGN FOR JAMES BOYD'S "ROLL RIVER"

through the kaleidoscopic years while the fundamental character of the people, as well as their emotional experiences, remains fairly constant.

The story opens in the eighties, during the heyday of the powerful and aristocratic Rand family. Mr. Boyd has so caught the spirit of those days, has corroborated it with such a wealth of detail, that the whole is instinct with life. Coaching trips, skating parties, gay dinners, leisurely afternoons were all indicative of

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by

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On the heels of the movie, Ives Washburn has published "The Life and Exploits of the Scarlet Pimpernel (Sir Percy Blakeney, Bart.)" by John Blakeney.

Problem of the Uprooted Man

Landtakers, by Brian Penton. London: Cassell. 8s. 6d. New York: Farrer & Rinehart. $2.50.

HERE IS A NOVEL of really outstanding merit. I would go even further and say it is the only novel about pioneer life in the new countries which demands to be judged by very high standards—the only one which, in a fairly full experience of the kind, I have read with satisfaction. Here no doubt, an insular prejudice against the novel of colonial life and nation-building plays its part; but I am still not convinced that the theme of nation-building has yet produced a great novel.

It would take too much space to enlarge upon the reasons for this deficiency; so many issues are involved. The fact is that, good in their way as certain books may be, they do not transcend the chronicle-with-scenery category in which individual fates are submerged. And I believe it is still the business of the novel, even though it is concerned with groups and classes, to concentrate on individual fates.

The problem of the colonial novel which is concerned with something more than the picturesque period revival is the problem of the uprooted man. This is peculiarly true of any novel which seriously tries, as Mr. Penton's does, to portray Australian society in the nineteenth century. The emigrant leaves Europe for a new life which he visualizes in terms of money, but his spiritual resources are in the country he has left. Without them, while he may be technically free and emancipated, he is morally without standards and certainties. One cannot live with one's heart in one country and one's body in another, except in bewildering and possibly brutalized fashion.

This situation was complicated in the Australia of the early days by the fact that Australia was England's gaol. The convict was sent there by a cruel penal system, to live in a new country far more cruel and frightening than anything a cruel warder could conceive. Even a young man of good English family, like Derek Cabell, the central figure of this novel, who was sent out by his family with some sort of start in life felt he was in a vast, empty oven, a prison, though immense in size, from which his one idea was to fly.

Derek Cabell stuck it, partly because he had to, but chiefly because the experience changed him so radically that he could not return. The callow youth who shivered with horror at the brutalities which otherwise decent human beings inflicted upon free men and convicts alike gradually became the hardened settler, knowing only "the altars of necessity."

♦ ♦ ♦

After the early scenes there comes a superb account of his flight away from human beings into the bush and his search for untouched country for his sheep. One sees him change as the tense struggle for survival becomes his sole preoccupation until, when some sort of security is reached, he is incapable of return. An escaped convict is his companion, a twisted man of sane political vision who soon realizes that this grim aristocrat's spirit is in England and that for Australia he does not care a rap.

Cabell is not, however, as simple as that. The complexity of his character is Mr. Penton's achievement. Cabell will nurse the convict in sickness, wear himself to the bone in sacrifices, and profoundly realize his need of the man. At the same time, when Cabell eventually marries it is many years before he can forgive the amazing woman who is his wife for having been a convict. It is all of a piece with the artistocratic tradition whose standards are more deeply rooted than those of the class which has little to lose. The situation between Cabell, his wife and the convict is very well done indeed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Cabell may not be a hero in the conventional nation-building sense, although he is courageous enough in action. He is first of all a man, and such a man as he could not help being under the conditions. One respects him. It is not a question of goodness or badness but of his human quality as his extraordinary environment and adventures made it. It is still a question whether he has become at last rooted in Australia at the end of the book. He is reconciled to his wife but the play has many chancy acts to show. Will he be reborn? Will he emerge from the emigrants' purgatory? Can that even be done in one generation?

The writing is vivid, the scene rich in color and incident. The narrative, melodramatic apart, is of the highest order. All the characters—and there are a great number—are various and alive in their humors, calculations, taciturn friendships and long hatreds. Mr. Penton is confessedly drawing from life and to some small extent one is conscious of this intrusion upon the imagination. But "Landtakers" is an absorbing book.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Readiness Is All

Sentenced to Life, by Mary Agnes Hamilton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

FEW WRITERS HAVE SUCH a keen insight as Mrs. Hamilton into the thoughts of a bewildered younger generation. In "Sentenced to Life," she issues a call to arms, a challenge, to the weary, the cynical and the rebellious. Her characters are faced with the same confusion, tormented by the same problems that are worrying many individuals today. Their faith and despair alike are severely examined; despair is rejected as cowardly, and faith is found to be a necessity. This faith is not, however, merely a blind belief; it is a strong, reasoned idealism.

The book, set in present-day London, records the struggles which a young couple undergo before they find a justification for faith. The rather melodramatic beginning of the book, involving their suicide pact and their attempt to assassinate a war-minded dictator, is neither a convincing part of the narrative nor is it in good taste. On the other hand, as a symbol of the depth to which Rosny and Jerry had sunk in their despair, the violence does serve an unmistakable purpose. It typifies the uselessness of destruction *per se* as a solution to any problem. Even so, the two did not find it easy to turn aside from their contemplated self-destruction, which they hoped might end their heartaches and the thousand shocks they were heir to.

The main part of the book begins with their subsequent attempts to find some meaning in life. The scene shifts as they separate for the time being, Rosny leaving for America and Jerry for a peaceful town in central Europe. From this point, the book becomes continually more absorbing, and the reader forgives the early pyrotechnics. Rosny and Jerry, because of the very depth to which they had sunk, had just so much more to overcome in rising again. That they finally succeeded, should give hope to anyone struggling against a similar sense of futility and despair. Both of them finally "came alive," as they termed it, after mental inventories inspired by their various contacts. Mrs. Nelhaven, Ann Farquhar and the musician Carolus all showed in their lives the power of good and the ability to achieve happiness in spite of suffering. They had, as Jerry said, an awareness of eternity, a readiness for good, which ultimately impressed both him and Rosny, dispelling their materialism and hopelessness.

The vitality and freshness of Mrs. Hamilton's style show at their best in the London chapters, against a vivid background of the political and artistic circles which she knows so well. She definitely has something to say; her ideas are provocative, her ideals stimulating. This makes up in part for her faulty narrative technique and incomplete characterization, but the book remains, in effect, better journalism than fiction.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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The Future of Gold and the International Money Markets

The Future of Monetary Policy: Royal Institute of International Affairs. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.

International Money Markets, by John T. Madden and Marcus Nadler. New York: Prentice-Hall. $5.

The Future of Gold, by Paul Einzig. New York: Macmillan. $2.

THE NEWSPAPERS ARE FULL of the crisis of the "gold bloc." The phrase is nowadays taken for granted as understandable by the laity. But what is it? The gold bloc is that group of nations headed by France whose currencies are still interchangeable with gold at the pre-depression rate. Others have either reduced that rate—by a process called devaluation—or allowed it to depreciate. In the former category is the United States; in the latter, Britain and Japan.

Clearly, with their currencies so much reduced in gold value, the currencies of the "gold bloc" must be overvalued. That is to say, they are too expensive in terms of the devalued and depreciating currencies. Too expensive! Again we must explain. Too expensive for foreigners to buy—so that tourists stay away, buyers turn to other countries, travelers travel on other ships. Just over two years ago the franc could be bought for 4 cents; now it is over 6½ cents. It is no wonder therefore, that the newspapers speak of the situation in the gold bloc as a crisis.

* * *

It is axiomatic among all financial writers that the gold bloc must go through the same monetary experience as the United States and Great Britain—that is, abandon the old rate with gold. Dr. Einzig endorses that view. He sees no help for it. To the French this seems defeatist, and undoubtedly, if the struggle to save the franc goes against France, there will be a great outcry against the defeatist foreigners. But it is a comfort to know that the fall of the gold bloc would most probably be the penultimate stage in world currency rehabilitation. Of that there seems little question. The United States, according to Secretary Henry Morgenthau, is ready even now to discuss a new order out of the existing chaos. Britain is not so ready; awaiting, among other things, this expected failure to save the franc.

These three books afford an excellent preparation for a new currency deal. Dr. Einzig's book is the most readable. It is the product of one of the most indefatigable pens engaged in financial writing. Dr. Einzig's rare financial scholarship is only one of his accomplishments. He has a fluent style. He is "in the news"; as the Paris correspondent of a financial journal, he moves about among the doers in international finance and is therefore on the scene when financial events occur. So he sees history made, knows what it means, and can both appraise it and delineate the shape of financial things to come.

* * *

The other two books are almost severely descriptive. Madden and Nadler are the heads of the Institute of International Finance in New York, an organization which is apparently the fruit of an arrangement between the New York University and the Investment Bankers Association. To the collaborators in this book the reading public has long been indebted for useful studies of the financial situation in many countries. This, I believe, is their first full-length book in collaboration. It will be a desk-book in the currency rehabilitation days to come. And we shall have to put the Royal Institute volume next to it. For, while the Madden and Nadler work practically is restricted to a survey of the chief money markets, the Royal Institute volume, the result of a study by an authoritative group of practical and academic Britons, examines the future preoccupations of those money marts. And it does so with the same dispassionate care that Madden and Nadler employ.

Naturally the three books pivot on gold and its problems. For the yellow metal is still a world currency. Once it knit the entire modern world together. No longer is it sovereign, for Britain and a great group of nations have allowed the paper pound to usurp its place in their currency affairs. Some day, however, it will return to the British throne. At any rate, this is what the Royal Institute believe, and they have every authoritative pronouncement of official Britain to support them. Then the world will be reunited again as to its currency.

But the problem of the terms of the allegiance must be settled before Humpty Dumpty can be put back again. Five years ago we used to hear a great deal about a gold shortage. Will that be a future problem? Madden and Nadler feel that the new problem will be one of *oversupply* rather than shortage. This is principally because (granted that the gold bloc joins the parade) all countries have already "stretched" the world's stocks by devaluation or depreciation. Think of the American stretching for instance. In one leap the United States Treasury altered the official price from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. The leap in Britain has not yet been formalized, but, when Britain returns to the gold standard, the gold store of the Bank of England will probably be "stretched" by the same simple process by about 70 per cent. That, at any rate, is about the premium that gold now fetches in the unofficial gold market in London. Dr. Einzig will not hear of oversupply. He believes that Britain, for instance, will have just as much need for this new value gold as it did for the old value gold. And he marshals enough arguments to persuade us.

None of these books contemplates a return to the old usages as well as the old standard. Some writers still believe that in the prewar system gold "managed" our money supplies. The theory is simple. As gold flowed in, the money base was broadened, banks lent more readily and there was a rise in commodity prices. Precisely the reverse happened to the gold loser. Therefore the country with low prices found its exports stimulated to the high-price country, and the country that had won the gold in the first place now had to part with it in payment. But the central banks did more managing than they were credited with. In postwar years they did a great deal. Even so, it was neither one thing nor t'other. Both Dr. Einzig and the Royal Institute group require that gold shall be quite subsidiary to human management. It will be on this subject that future currency parleys will turn. There will perhaps be a greater place for an agency outside the nations themselves to maintain monetary equilibrium. Perhaps that agency will be the World Bank at Basel. For if we want Humpty Dumpty to stay on his wall this time, there must be a willingness on the part of all nations to cooperate in keeping him there.

H. B. ELLISTON

Yorkshire Pudding

The Partnership, by Phyllis Bentley. New York: Macmillan. $2.

SOLID AND SQUARE AND substantial as a Yorkshire pudding, Miss Bentley's recently republished novel furnishes another instance of the competent handling of narrative which marked even her earliest works.

Taking the ingredients as she finds them—"best" flour, fresh eggs, milk, and a pinch (not quite large enough) of salt—so to speak, she stirs and mixes and beats the batter up, with the customary wooden spoon of formality, and bakes it in exactly the required heat to produce the compact, evenly browned concoction guaranteed both to satisfy and to fill.

Whatever would happen if this accurate and painstaking writer reduced the quantity of flour and increased the number of eggs, added butter and sugar and substituted cream for milk, is a matter for conjecture. Yet the richer ingredients are to be found in Yorkshire, too, and so are sponge cakes and the lightest, most delicate of tarts. Given the whole West Riding as a background, with its amazing power and vigor, and its equally, perhaps more, amazing faculty for faërie, with its smoke stacks and its misty purple moors, it is a pity that both Miss Bentley's characters and her settings seem so heavily constructed as to eliminate almost entirely the whimsy of faërie and the mistiness of moors, neither of which is ever really very remote from the roughest weaver's cottage or the dampest chapel yard.

Though the drama of "The Partnership" concerns itself with the emotional counter-play of the two outstanding members of the cast—Lydia, the thoroughly nice but uninteresting, minister's daughter, and Annice, the lumpish servant girl whom Lydia befriends—it contains not one character colorful enough to grip the imagination or engage the sympathy of the reader.

The author presents the outward movement of the members of two related families, the Mellors and the Dysons, indicating but little of the mental processes underlying the movement except in the case of Lydia, who runs methodically true to form. And even Lydia, the innocent sufferer, behaves on the whole rather like a marionette.

The last dramatic situation, revealing Lydia, separated, presumably forever, from the man she loves, and still acting as a foil for the commonplace Annice arouses no especially warm feeling for this unfortunate, dull heroine. To the contrary, there is an element of consolation in the fact that her lukewarm lover is of little consequence after all.

Lacking the spirit of "A Modern Tragedy" or of "Inheritance," which still remains Miss Bentley's outstanding novel, "The Partnership" is workmanlike, and, if it leaves the reader with a taste of pudding in his mouth, it is nevertheless that of a sound pudding, properly baked.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

No Gold in Trees . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your issue of Feb. 13, I recently read an article entitled "Gold in Trees" in which the author endeavors to show that growing pines in Australia is likely to be a most remunerative business. The Monitor is very widely read in Australia and it is regarded so highly as a source of accurate information that I feel sure you will be glad to publish this warning to your readers.

Few of the statements in this article are correct. Though a few odd break trees show extraordinary growth, these do not represent the average conditions. Throughout the plantations the size of the trees of 8½ years will not exceed 6 inches in diameter. You will see from this how misleading it is to speak of 2 feet 9 inches. Moreover in the State of New South Wales the pine is subject to a disease known as needle fusion and in many of the plantations it has been an absolute failure. In others the trees only do moderately well, and in very few is the growth at all satisfactory. This has been shown in a recent report by an expert forester, employed by the Government.

The pines not only will not yield in eight years a profit of £750 per annum, but such a claim is absurd in the extreme. At that age they cannot be cut except at a severe loss. Statements of this nature have been used to induce the public to invest millions of pounds in pine plantations and they approach perilously near to fraud.

Your correspondent has been entirely misled in this respect. The whole question of these pine plantations has been very carefully investigated and their economic future is, to say the best, extremely doubtful. In most cases they will be a complete failure.

Great profits are promised from paper making. Except for brown papers, their utilization in paper making has not so far been commercially achieved. Recent work in the United States indicates a possible development in this respect but only contemplates paying a price for the timber which would make it quite uneconomical to plant the forests.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been quoted by the author. I would like to make it clear that the officers of that Council who have studied the question have the gravest doubts as to the future of the pine plantations in general, though some of the best of them, suitably situated in respect to markets, if carefully managed may be made to make some return to investors. Even the best cannot provide very large returns.

J. H. BOAS
Chief of Division of Forest Products, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
Melbourne, Australia.

* * *

The Part of the Navy . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

On the front page of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor of April 24, 1935, is an article under the title "Let's Begin at Home," by Charles A. Beard, dealing with the foreign policy of the United States.

This article is generally very informative and I quite agree that some of our old national policies are showing signs of being "shop worn" and that we could do no better than to apply a little more of the Golden Rule in the formulation of new national policies. However, I feel that the following quotation from Mr. Beard's article puts the army and navy in the wrong light as regards the influence which they have had, and now have, on the formulation of our national policies. He says "despite civilian resistance since the foundation of the Republic, the army and navy of the United States, with their affiliated supply and news interests, by steady pressure, have now reached a position of dominance in which they can, for practical purposes, dictate to Congress and the State Department. This is especially true of the navy, which has in fact, on its own authority, formulated, declared, and published a foreign policy for the United States, calling for the pursuit of unlimited power in connection with commercial advantage."

We find the following statement in the "U. S. Naval Policy" published by the Secretary of the Navy in 1933: "It is based on and is designed to support national policies and national interests." And in another part of this same record we find that the "Fundamental Naval Policy of the United States" is "To maintain the Navy in sufficient strength to support the national policies and commerce, and to guard the continental and overseas possessions of the United States."

Our naval policy has not changed since 1933 and surely there is nothing in the statements quoted in the foregoing to indicate that the Navy makes or dictates to Congress or the State Department what our foreign policies shall be. After the foreign policies have been indicated by the State Department, the Navy Department does recommend to Congress the size and kind of Navy that will be needed to enforce these policies. The Navy Department may also indicate to the State Department that in case certain of its contemplated pronouncements of policy are made effective, certain new naval forces may be required, or the strategic disposition of our naval forces in time of peace should be changed, but never does the Navy Department tell the State Department what our national policies are to be.

History will bear out the statement that the armed forces of this country have never precipitated a war. Their function is to uphold the honor of our nation and with honor to get us out of wars which diplomacy has failed to prevent.

The navy would be derelict in its duty did it not use every influence and argument at its disposal to convince the representatives of the people in Congress of its needs in order to best enforce the national policies of our Government. Our armed forces are more interested in maintaining peace than in engaging in war, for no one knows better than they the horrors of war, and the extreme privation which may come to a people whose government has seen fit to engage in a war.

HARLOW T. KAYS
Commander, U. S. Navy
Brookline, Massachusetts.

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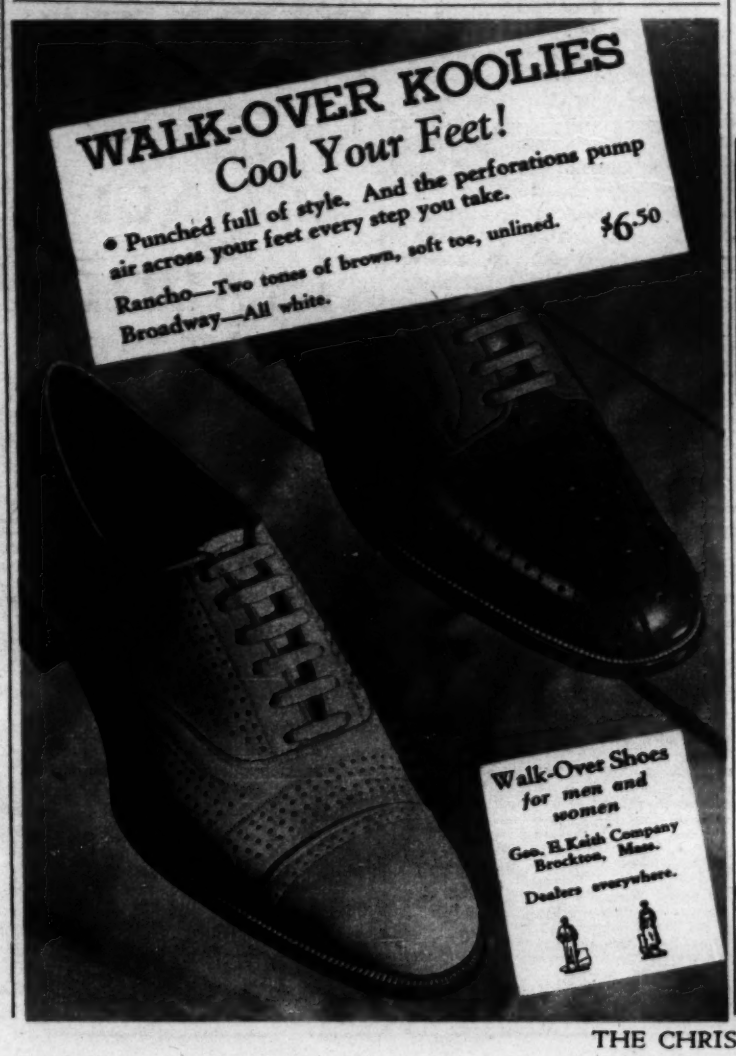
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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

HAROLD L. ICKES, United States Secretary of the Interior and Administrator of Public Works, is president of the Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation. He is chief of the work allotment section of the President's $4,880,000,000 work relief program, and also served as Oil Administrator under the NRA. He is treasurer of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, member of the National Emergency Council, the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, the Council of National Defense, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Forest Reservation Commission, and chairman of the National Resources Board. Before becoming a member of the Roosevelt Cabinet, he had been active in reform municipal politics in Chicago for 26 years.

PEARL STRACHAN, a member of the Monitor's Boston staff, has contributed articles to the Magazine Section. Today it is a poem.

ELIZABETH YATES makes a specialty of interviews. In the Magazine Section for Dec. 26, 1934, she talked with Vera Brittain.

MAJOR R. RAVEN-HART is an enthusiastic canoeist. He finds his favorite craft as suitable for European waters as for Canadian rapids.

L. C. GRAY, an economist in the United States Department of Agriculture since 1919, is chief of the division of land economics in the department and of the land policy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and was director of the land committee of the National Resources Board.

EARL CHAPIN MAY has been a contributor to leading magazines since 1922. He is the author of several books, including "The Prairie Pirates."

MARY BURT MESSER contributes the first in a series of three articles dealing in a simple and direct manner with the general topic, "Finance From the Spiritual Viewpoint."

ROBERT W. DESMOND, a member of the editorial staff of the Monitor, recently returned to Boston from a transcontinental air tour.

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President

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AN ICE TIME WAS HAD BY ALL

. . Elisabeth Bergner

(Continued from Page 3)

flat in the London mews they are shadowed and dark. Why, they are not color at all, they are expression, mirrors of feeling, changing as does the hue of water under sun or clouds.

"Night after night I stood in the wings watching her. She is always different, always bringing some new play of emotion, some new shading of her lines. A true artist, she senses the reaction of her house, and often during the tragic scenes, when she feels the atmosphere is becoming too heavy, will read in some new line which will lift the feeling and bring down the house with laughter. She will change the play to suit her if she feels it necessary. In the last act my name, as the landlady, was originally Mrs. Cooper. Right enough it was until she came to call me in that dread moment of impending sorrow when she rushes from the room. No, no, she could not say Mrs. Cooper. The name was changed and she runs from the room calling 'Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown,' in a voice that rises above the rumble of the trains and pierces immensity with anguish.

"I think I have never known anyone quite so generous and thoughtful of others or so free of thoughts of herself. When the play closed in London she asked what celebration the cast would like. A dinner on the stage was suggested and dancing afterward. She sent all the women great bunches of violets, was merriment herself at the dinner, then danced with each one of the men. Sometimes a friend will find her away backstage, and the little Bergner will run to meet her, leap through the air as a child will, and fasten her arms about the friend's neck in an ecstasy of affection—that perfect abandonment of all else to the demonstration of love that the pure, childlike heart can show.

"Always she has that sunny sweetness, that ethereal smile." Joan Blair hesitated, then she said—oh, very tenderly, "I think of her as a tiny porcelain vase holding precious ointment."

* * *

And then I went to see Elisabeth Bergner as Gemma Jones in "Escape Me Never."

"But surely she changes her makeup a great deal for those last scenes?" I asked Joan Blair, afterward.

"Scarcely at all—a little color removed, only that. She feels it so terribly within, she does not need anything without. That moment when she leaves the stage to fetch the baby, I must comfort her as best I can in the wings, for her face is stained with tears and her shoulders are shaking. She needs a moment to collect herself before going back again."

Duse could blush for a part; Bergner can go pale, because she is not Bergner but Gemma Jones. Where she stands there is only transparency. Whatever light shines through her is not hers but that of the part she plays. And the play itself? A thin thread on which are strung the moods of Gemma Jones.

* * *

After the final curtain I could not weep; the emotion stirred within me was one that lay deeper. Something within me had shattered, some hard core of self. I felt that I would never be the same again. I knew that no more must cruelty and intolerance mark life, but that love must flow forth freely—not only to our friends or in those obvious human relationships, but to the Gemma Joneses of the world.

George Bernard Shaw, writing of Sara Bernhardt, referred to the "egotistical character of her acting, which is not the art of making you think more highly or feel more deeply, but the art of making you admire her, pity her, champion her, weep with her, laugh at her jokes, follow her fortunes breathlessly, and applaud her when the curtain falls. . . . She does not enter into the character: she substitutes herself for it."

And Elisabeth Bergner?

Water for the Ancients

One of the earliest public works projects in history must have been the construction of an aqueduct to supply water to Nineveh, capital of the Assyrian empire on the Tigris River. It was built about 700 B. C.

Part of Hadrian's Aqueduct, so-called, built more than 1800 years ago, became a part of a new water system for Athens and environs completed in 1931. The famous Roman aqueduct system, completed in 33 B. C., after nearly three centuries of work, consisted of nine tubes of stone and concrete to conduct water to Rome over distances as great as 62 miles.

The Pont du Gard, a viaduct to convey water across a valley in the south of France, was built by Roman engineers, and much of it still stands as a monument to their skill. The piers and main arches are of masonry, with concrete fill. The water conduit, on the third row of arches, was a channel formed of stone-faced concrete.

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HELLO, SUE. CAN I COME OVER AFTER AWHILE?
NO. I'M GOING OUT WITH FRANK TO WATCH THE BOYS PLAY BALL.
YOU'LL HAVE TO WATCH TOO, JIMMIE. ALL OUR PLAYERS ARE HUNDRED POUNDERS!

NEXT MORNING
NO WONDER YOU CAN'T MAKE A BASEBALL TEAM. YOU DON'T EAT ENOUGH TO FEED A PIGEON!
AW, WELL. WHO WANTS TO EAT THIS SAME OLD STUFF EVERY MORNING.
I WONDER IF THERE ISN'T A WAY TO MAKE HIM WANT TO EAT.

DON'T FEEL BLUE, MOTHER. WE'VE GOT THE SECRET. IT WORKS EVERY TIME!
YOU MEAN JIMMIE WILL ACTUALLY WANT TO EAT BREAKFAST!
SURE! YOU WON'T EVEN HAVE TO COAX. WATCH HIM PUT AWAY MILK, SUGAR AND FRUIT WITH PUFFED WHEAT AND RICE!

NEXT MORNING
SEE FOLKS? YOU JUST WATCH JIMMIE BUILD UP ON THESE BREAKFASTS.
OH BOY! I'LL NEVER GET TIRED OF THIS. IT'S JUST LIKE CANDY!
I GUESS ONE BITE IS WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS OF COAXING. EH, MOTHER?

LATER
THAT HOME RUN OF YOURS SAVED US, JIMMIE!
WELL, I GUESS I CAN THANK THE PUFFED PALS FOR MAKING A MAN OUT OF ME!
OH, JIMMIE, I WAS PROUD OF YOU!

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

..Log Aloft

(Continued from Page 9)

over the Mississippi. Faint sunshine burnishes it with silver to the north.

Illinois is very flat. The farms make a checkerboard effect. On a good many of them the grass has been completely worn away around houses and outbuildings, and only mud remains. Often there are no trees at all, or few at best; the buildings are unpainted, and the whole effect is like that of a war-devastated region.

A 40-mile head wind holds down speed, but the plane rides smoothly. . . . We can watch the cars on the roads, see them approach each other, and estimate with peculiar omniscience where they are likely to pass. . . . Some of the roads stretch absolutely to the horizon, white and straight. . . . Chicago itself is lost in a fog. . . . We make a beautiful landing; it is like being in a rocking chair or a baby's buggy. Then a long run across the field, splashing water over the wings and against the windows. . . . It is cold and clammy outside. At this time yesterday we were breathing the scent of orange blossoms in southern California . . . Anyway, the sky is brighter in the west.

VI. Dawn in the Skies

The New York plane is due to leave after midnight. It is a fine big ship. . . . The moon is full and the stars are bright. Chicago lights make almost as fine a spectacle as those of Los Angeles, and in a sense they are more interesting, because we go over them rather than away from them. Along Lake Michigan, stretching darkly, they break like phosphorescent waves.

Beacons flash at once into view. . . . We have flown across the tip of Lake Michigan almost before realizing it. The street lights of many Michigan towns carpet the earth, and the beacons are as bright jewels. . . . Detroit mounts up from the east. We fly over the heart of the city at 2 a. m. Darkened skyscrapers are tall shadows against the bright streets below them. The moon casts a fairylike illumination over this sea of red and yellow lights. Houses are dark and the city sleeps. We land. Everything is hushed.

Off again. . . . The Detroit River is outlined by lights. Then we are over Canada. The moon is gone, the plane darkened. We drowse in comfortable chairs, wrapped in blankets.

A streak of dawn appears at 3:35 or, rather, at 4:35 eastern time. . . . Buffalo is a glow of lights on the horizon at 4:40. The plane lands there to refuel. A train whistles in the night as we wait in a pool of silence.

Red lights mark the edges of the field, the tops of telephone poles and buildings, as we take off. . . . The sky is brightening. It looks very like early morning at sea. . . . Lights of New York State towns shine wanly in the dawn. But the towns remain in virtual darkness, for they are below the rim of the earth. Everything is pigeon-gray to the south. . . . Now mist envelops us completely. . . . One nice thing about riding in the clouds is that there is less tyranny of the eye to endure. If there is much to see, one looks constantly and involuntarily, and soon becomes satiated with impressions. In the clouds, there is less compulsion to look. . . . We fly thus for nearly an hour.

By now the sun is well up, and makes a bright spot behind the curtain, which shows lemon yellow and golden tints. Farther to the left is a strip of robin-egg blue, which spreads to the right and gradually widens, only to disappear again. Nothing is more kaleidoscopic than the sky. . . . Streaks of sunlight play like spotlights on the clouds below and ahead. . . . Patches of earth appear at 6:25. We have flown south a bit and approach New York from the southeast.

Over New Jersey the sun's rays make a bright and cheerful picture on the green and brown of checkered fields. A fringe of mountains stretches away, and little towns with white houses, like toys, stand fresh and pleasant in the golden light. . . . Then, far to the east, shadowy spires of lower Manhattan's skyscrapers emerge from the mist, which clings to their bases. . . . New York Harbor is ahead, a wide expanse, with the Statue of Liberty silhouetted in a rippled field of gold, where the sunlight strikes the water. . . . We land at Newark at 6:40. . . . The clouds drizzle slightly, and the sounds are all of early morning and of half-wakened people. . . .

At 7:45 we rise again. . . . Clouds move fast from the north. . . . Up along the Hudson River. . . . The sun shines faintly on Long Island Sound to the east. . . . Connecticut estates, hills and fields retreat below; then along the Connecticut River north, next, due east over Massachusetts. Heavy clouds drift in from the sea. There is the Worcester Turnpike. Then the Charles River, and close enough to the Custom House Tower in Boston to read the time by its clock—9:30. Over Boston Harbor, where a flotilla of tugs looks like minnows at rest. . . . The plane lands at 9:40 a. m. . . . A car takes us into Boston.

There is no way so fine as flying to gain an appreciation of the extent and variety of a country, to traverse great distances quickly, and to get so interesting a sense of geography, geology, or history. . . . So endeth the Log Aloft.

Photo Courtesy of Royal Canadian Air Force

ABOVE THE CLOUDS
With Glimpses of the Earth Below.

Across the Sea

When the Normandie recently crossed the Atlantic she added another notable entry to the record of ocean voyages.

Christopher Columbus took 70 days in 1492 to sail from Palos, Spain, to San Salvador in the Gulf of Mexico. The fastest time in which a sailing vessel has crossed the Atlantic is 12 days, 4 hours, 1 minute and 19 seconds. That time was made by the Atlantic in 1905 in the race for the German Emperor's Cup. The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah, in 1819, which used sails part of the time, however. Regular steamship service did not begin until 1838. Those earliest crossings took from two to three weeks.

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(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes
½ bay leaf (if desired)
½ teaspoonful salt
Stalk celery
Few grains cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoonful sifted vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoonful onion juice

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery and cayenne or pepper and boil ten minutes. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain and turn into molds that have been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise or cooked dressing. Or the jelly may be cut in any desired shape and used as a garnish for salads or cold meats. The juice of fresh tomatoes makes a delightful jellied salad.

Note: Tomato soup diluted with an equal quantity of water, or tomato juice, or tomato juice cocktail may be used instead of the canned or fresh tomatoes.

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You can see that a Daniel Green slipper is smartly styled. You can feel that it fits beautifully. What we guarantee to you are these *hidden values* that make a Daniel Green wear better and keep its good looks so much longer.

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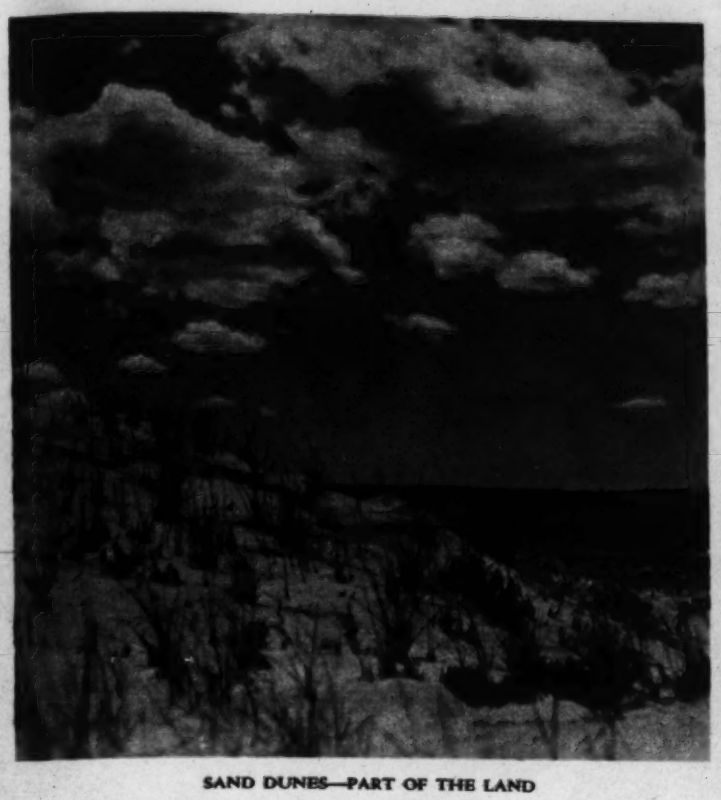


SAND DUNES—PART OF THE LAND

..Using a Nation's Lands

(Continued from Page 5)

transitional period it is suggested that a supervisory agency be set up to facilitate the change of status from tenancy to independent ownership. Legislation to establish a Farm Tenant Home Corporation, similar to the HOLC, in order to finance a long-time land purchase policy, is also under consideration in Congress.

In order to further a comprehensive, long-time program of land use throughout the United States, it is important that the various agencies and authorities now in existence co-operate in a general plan. These include local, state and federal agencies. Much can be done by local and state governments to regulate settlement and effect measures of improvement in land utilization. State and county zoning laws for rural districts similar in nature to urban zoning laws can be of use in prohibiting settlement in scattered or uneconomical areas. States also may acquire the extensive farming lands now delinquent in taxes. These farms are often so poor as to provide an utterly inadequate livelihood for the families living on them, and may be put to better use as forest or recreation areas. A significant development of the present time is the setting up of state planning boards in many states throughout the nation. Co-ordination of the land policies and activities of the numerous federal agencies and of the state agencies is essential to an adequate national land-use program.

A broad policy of land use developed from the standpoint of national welfare will thus proceed on a great many fronts. It will include measures to promote better utilization of our good farm land, gradual retirement of poor and impoverishing land, and a wiser policy of land settlement. It will seek to correct the exploitation of our forest areas and conserve the remaining areas of the public domain. It will promote erosion control and facilitate desirable changes in holding of farms. It will aim to effect utilization of all our lands for the purposes to which each region and area is best suited.

Through a broad policy such as this, carried out over a long period of years, the American people may add a new chapter to the story of land use in the United States—a chapter built on intelligent utilization, rather than haphazard exploitation, of our magnificent but not unlimited land resources.

..Nova Scotia in the Summer

(Continued from Page 6)

Royal, white people and aboriginal Micmac Indians join in celebrating the landing in 1604 of Timothe Pierre de Monts and Sieur Samuel de Champlain and the founding of what is now Annapolis Royal, oldest city except St. Augustine on this continent. This July-August festival also commemorates the founding, by Champlain, "Captain in Ordinary for the King in the Navy, Soldier and Gentleman of France," of "The Order of the Good Time," America's first social club, at his first "Habitation" in America. Hence high times are had with sports and pageants.

As final gestures toward modernity Nova Scotia has built more than a dozen intriguing golf courses; is holding a Lobster Carnival at Pictou during July and there and then crowning its "Lobster King"; has started a five-year plan for perfecting its miles of motor roads; has opened some of the most comfortable hotels in eastern North America.

* * *

But in spite of these almost unprecedented activities, the land over which French and English fought for centuries has no thought of going Broadway. A combination of scenery, climate and sane pleasure does not call for artificial stimulants. Nova Scotia will remain a peace-loving playground.

In a world which is constantly hearing rumors of war, the Province had so much experience with the late World War that it wants no more of war again. Halifax—first city founded in Canada by England—point of departure for so many convoys to the battlefields of France, lost thousands of citizens and many of its buildings through an explosion of TNT in its harbor. Nova Scotia got its fill of war. Too many of its sons were lost overseas.

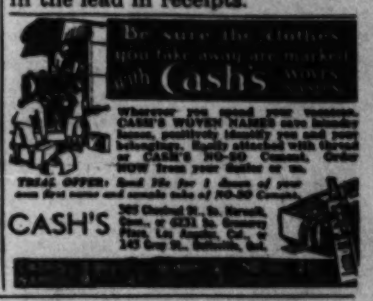
One night we sat in a Halifax moving picture theater and saw a film called "Lest We Forget," sponsored by the Dominion Government. Much of that film had been taken on battle fronts. Some of it showed war's panoply, but much more of it graphically pictured the dirty and terrible sides of a conflict in which civilized men were sent forth to kill each other.

* * *

Only once was there a response by the clapping of hands. That was when an unseen narrator referred to the traditional friendship of Canada and the United States! As many natives of Nova Scotia reside in New England as in their own Province. Nova Scotians and "Americans" are thinking alike in important particulars. But Nova Scotians can carry on effectively without resorting to firearms or firewater.

Bed and Board

Visitors to Washington in recent months have found the hotels crowded. The city has 77 hotels, with 13,465 guest rooms. California has more hotels than any other state, 1455; but New York, third in number of hotels, has more guest rooms and is far in the lead in receipts.



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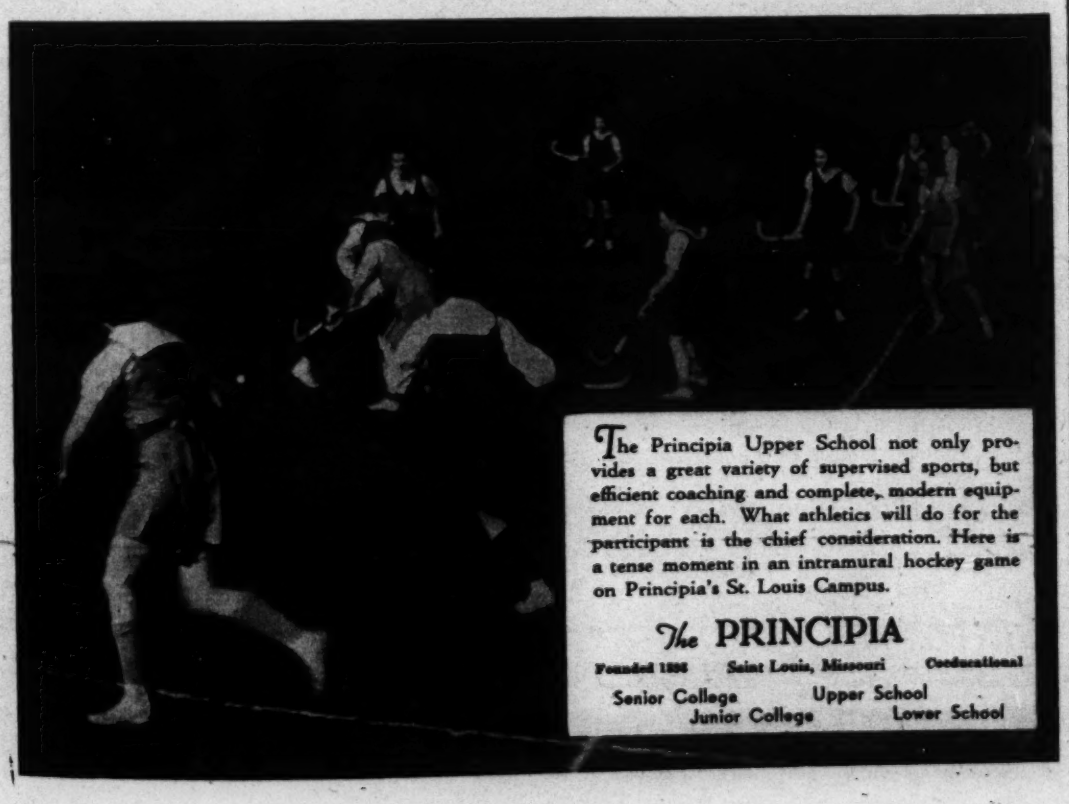

The Principia Upper School not only provides a great variety of supervised sports, but efficient coaching and complete, modern equipment for each. What athletics will do for the participant is the chief consideration. Here is a tense moment in an intramural hockey game on Principia's St. Louis Campus.

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...BUT WHO WANTS A VANISHING
Powder?

When the best looking man at the party cuts in, what a grand and glorious feeling to know that your face will stand a close-up!

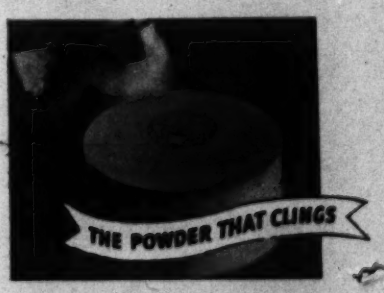
(But what a blow to poise when your make-up has vanished and you have to make frantic efforts to dim the shine)

Girls who know their powders find it easy now to keep that "fresh-from-the-mirror" look without perpetual dabbing. They put on Roger & Gallet's and stay powdered for hours.

Roger & Gallet Powder has remarkable adhering properties. Yet it clings without clogging because it is so fine in texture and spreads on so evenly. It is superbly scented, too, with fragrance that clings to the powder the way the powder clings to you. Roger & Gallet, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., also 62 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, France.

ROGER & GALLET TOILET SOAP—The ideal cleanser for removing the make-up. Pure, smooth, bland. Exquisitely scented in seven fragrances.

ROGER & GALLET
Face Powder



In five shades—Blanche, Rachel, Naturelle, Peach, Beige—and seven exquisite fragrances—Violette, Carnation, Sandalwood, Fru Folist, Fleurs d'Amour, Le Jade, and Pavots d'Argent. Contains no orris root.

Welcome

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUILDING
AT THE EXPOSITION IN SAN DIEGO
MAY 29 to NOVEMBER 11

Court of Pacific Relations, facing The Christian Science Monitor Building. "Advancement of friendly relations among all people" is the expression within this court.

A Warm Welcome awaits you at The Christian Science Monitor Building, in the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, California, this summer. The building will be open every day during the Exposition, May 29 to Nov. 11. It is centrally located in Balboa Park (the Exposition Grounds), opposite the Court of Pacific Relations and overlooking the Village of All Races.

In the Monitor Building you will find an interesting and up-to-date exhibit of The Christian Science Monitor and of Christian Science activities. Attendants will explain the exhibits and assist in many ways to make your visit to the Exposition a happy and fruitful one.

To the right of the main Display Room is the Conversation Room. This room you may use freely for writing letters and meeting friends. Telephones are also available in the building. At the rear of the building and up a flight of stairs is a Christian Science Reading Room.

All the facilities of The Christian Science Monitor Building are offered without charge. You, your friends and every visitor to the Exposition are cordially invited to visit this building.

Cut out this advertisement and keep it for reference when you go to the Exposition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR